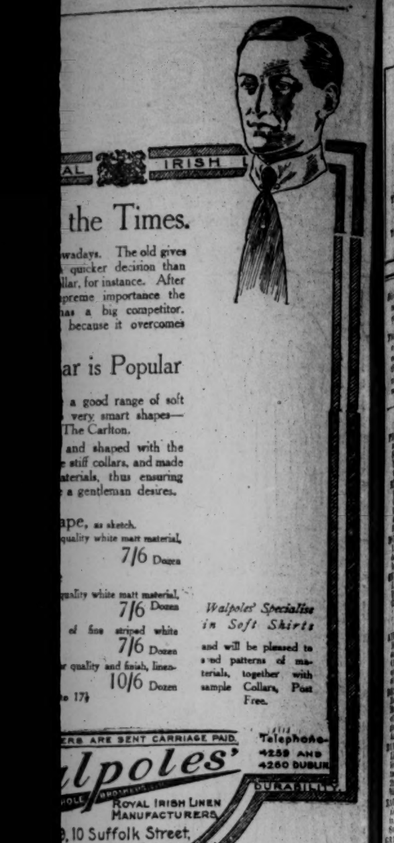

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The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

FRENCH—August 16, 1917, of wounds received in action, Hon. Exshaw Frenck, Lieutenant, South Wales Borderers, sixth son of Marie, Lady Freyne, and Arthur, fourth Baron De Freyne, K.P.

KENNEDY—August 2, 1917, after a long and painful illness, contracted abroad, Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Kennedy, the beloved husband of Noona Kennedy (nee Macquoid), aged 44, and only son of the late Major James J. Kennedy, of Hydrabad Consulgent. R.I.P.

MORGAN—August 10, 1917, killed in action, Lieutenant S. V. Morgan, Royal Irish Rifles, aged 20 years, Belfast. R.I.P. Inserted by his sorrowing wife.—R. Morgan.

SHILLINGTON—August 18, 1917, died of wounds, Lieutenant T. Shillington, Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest son of Major and Mrs. D. Graham Shillington, Ardeevin, Portadown.

IN MEMORIAM.

GREY—In sad and loving memory of William Grey, corporal 1st Innskilling Fusiliers, second son of J. R. Wasney Airey, Kingscourt House, Comart, who was killed in action at Suvla Bay on the 21st August, 1915. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

BENNETT—In ever-loving memory of Gerald R. Bennett, Second Lieutenant 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers, only son of the late George W. Bennett, J.P., Wilton, Bruff, Co. Limerick, killed in a gallant charge leading his men, at Gallipoli, 21st August, 1915, in his 20th year.

BURKE—In proud, ever-loving memory of Second Lieutenant John Ennis Burke, killed in action, while leading his company in the charge during the fighting at Kabak Kuyu, Gallipoli, 2nd August, 1915; also of the men who fell with him. R.I.P.

BUTLER—In loving memory of Captain W. G. M. Butler (Billy), Royal Munster Fusiliers, killed in action, while gallantly leading his men, at Suvla Bay, August 21st, 1915.

CLEEVE—In ever-loving memory of Lieutenant Gilbert Greene, second son of George Greene, 93 Lawrence road, Clontarf, who was killed at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, August 21st, 1915, aged 20 years and buried at the same place.

COLLETT—In proud and ever-loving memory of Donald Henry Villiers Kellett (Dick), Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds in France on 21st August, 1916, aged 20. "A very gallant gentleman."

COLLINS—In loving memory of Walter Love, of Ballyfin, who fell in action at Gallipoli August 21st, 1915. "The Lord hath given, and He hath taken away."

DOWNELL—In loving remembrance of James Rochfort, who died of wounds received in action 21st August, 1916, second son of James and Polly McDonnell, 69 First avenue, Manor Park, London, and grandson of Michael McDonnell, Tilla Bank, Royal Canal, Dublin.

His cheery ways, his smiling face, are a pleasure to recall;
He had a kindly word for each, and died beloved by all.

In memory of Officers and Men 6th Batt. Connaught Rangers who fell in action at Gallipoli 21st August, 1915. R.I.P.

BIRTHS.

BINGHAM—August 15, 1917, at "Vendome," Sandy road, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bingham, a daughter.

BOYLE—August 10, 1917, at 8 Mount street Crescent, Dublin, to Lieutenant M. A. Boyle, R.E. and R.F.C., of a son.

BURT—August 11, 1917, at 18 St. Michael's road, Bootle, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Burt, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTELL AND MILLIGAN—August 10, 1917, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lamberwell, by the Rev. C. R. Milligan, B.A. (brother of the bride), assisted by the Rev. A. C. Pearson, Captain E. J. Mitchell, M.C., Somerset Light Infantry, son of B. Mitchell, Esq., Dorset, to Ivy Henrietta, youngest daughter of A. M. Milligan, The Anchorage, Berrice, Co. Dublin.

EVANS AND LONG—August 13, 1917, at Martin-mas Church, Lieutenant W. Oldham, to Bertha (Rose), daughter of the late John Long, Esq.

KNEY AND SMITH—August 14, 1917, at Holy Trinity Killiney, by Rev. Hamlet McCenaghan, Roman Catholic Curate of Holy Rood, Rev. James Benstone Stoney, to Emily, younger daughter of Rev. Sandes Smith, Esq., The Bank, Mallow, Co. Cork.

DEATHS.

BARRY—August 19, 1917, at Bath, in a Nursing Home, Mary, widow of Dominick Barry, Esq., D.L., of The Donahies, Raheny, County Dublin.

CRAMPTON—August 17, 1917, George Crampton, of Bloomfield Park. Funeral (private, by request) to family burial ground, Mount Jerome.

DUKE—August 18, 1917, at 6 Richmond road, Dundrum, Albert Lewis Duke, fourth son of the late Valentine Duke, M.D. Funeral private.

DWYER—August 19, 1917, at The Quay, New Ross, Mrs. Anastasia Dwyer (nee Walsh), relict of the late Philip Dunphy; sister of the Rev. Father David, C.S.C., Rosemount, Ind., U.S.A.; Father Daniel, C.S.C., Bishop Walsh, of Oscory, and Philip Walsh, of Oscory. R.I.P. Funeral, after Office and High Mass, Wednesday (to-day) at 9.30, St. Stephen's.

GREENWOOD—August 18, 1917, at H.M. Coastguard Station, Clontarf, Mabel Eveline Sara, beloved only daughter of Admiral Vere Greenwood, aged 23 years. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral leaves at 3 o'clock for Clontarf Church to-day (Tuesday).

FERGUSSON—August 20, 1917, at 45 Belgrave square, Monkstown, County Dublin, Chaworth Jane Fergusson, of Blackrock, County Wexford. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

KENNEDY—August 19, 1917, suddenly, at the residence of her sister (Mrs. Coall, 5 Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown), Emma Kennedy, widow of the late Matthew Kennedy.

KUYN—August 19, 1917, at Blessington, Five-mileston, Alicia Cerly, second daughter of the late Rev. and Rev. John Charles Maude. Funeral private from Blessington Church (Wednesday) at Five o'clock. Interment in Clontarf Churchyard 2 p.m.

MORTON—August 13, 1917, at his residence, Templeboy, County Sligo, Frollisty Thomas Morton, J.P., aged 76.

PURLEY—August 15, 1917, at the South Infirmary, Cork, the beloved wife of W. R. Purley, Green Distillery House, York street, Cork, and second daughter of the late Frederick Williams, and of Mrs. Williams, The Hatch, Loughborough.

RYAN—August 20, 1917, at a Nursing Home, Abraham O'Connor, of Shannon View, Carrick-on-Shannon, aged 36. Funeral from Carrick Station to Killukin, on arrival of 1.51 train, to-morrow (Wednesday), 22nd August, after Service Carrick Church.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. George Marks and family, Castle House, Newtownwards, desire to thank the many kind friends who sympathised with them in their recent and bereavement, and hope they will accept this acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

DOUGLAS—In sad and loving memory of J. Douglas, Ballinderry, who passed away 21st August, 1916. Deeply regretted by his loving wife and family.

ARTHUR—In loving and joyful memory of J. McArthur, 79 Talbot street, who fell asleep in Jesus 21st August, 1915. "The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance." Psalm cxii. 6. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Matthew, v. 8.

MILLER—Second Anniversary—In loving memory of my dear wife, Elizabeth Meares, who died 21st August. Deeply regretted.

MULLEN—First Anniversary—In loving memory of Violet May Mullen, who passed away on 21st August, 1916, aged 21 years, beloved wife of P. H. Pullegan, London, and eldest daughter of J. H. Stanton, Athlone. "Thy will be done." Inserted by her parents, sisters, and brothers.

SMITH—In loving memory of our dearly-loved mother, Martha Smith, of St. Elmo, Blackrock, who entered into rest August 21st, 1912.

Do they forget her?
For memory's golden chain
Doth link their hearts to the hearts below
Till they meet and touch again.

Her children arise and call her blessed."

WALLACE—In ever-loving memory of Ellen Laura (Nellie) Wallace, dearly beloved wife of Arthur Wallace, of Limerick, who was taken from this life on 21st August, 1916, at Hove, Sussex.

And with the tenderness angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile."

Inserted, with deep sorrow, by her children.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 2.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WALTER HORNER BROWN, Deceased.—If Alice Queenie Bristow (Queenie) will communicate with Messrs. Osborn and Co., of 13 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., she will hear of something to her advantage.—American papers please copy.

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TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times" and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains, from Mr. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.

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EMPIRE BUFFET AT REAR.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN SALAD & ROSE BOWLS, TRELLIS AND ROSE PATTERN.
YELLOW, BLUE, GREEN, BLACK, HELIOTROPE, PINK.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOWROOM INVITED.
WHYTE & SONS, LIMITED, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
"VI-SPRING" MATTRESS.
COMFORTABLE. HYGIENIC. AND MODERATELY PRICED. Investigate To-day.
PIM BROS., LTD., EXCHEQUER STREET.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW
The GREAT ADVANTAGE of having YOUR WEARING APPAREL CLEANED or DYED and PRESSED, but you know something must be done to save expense. This is what we are doing for our CUSTOMERS.
DUNLOP'S DYE WORKS, DUBLIN.
Branches—
13 Stephen's Green,
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Telephones 4334 and 4335.

COALS.

P. MURPHY, IMPORTER OF BEST HOUSE COALS.
PRICES ON APPLICATION. Quick Delivery.
WHARF—22 HANOVER QUAY.
Prompt attention to 'Post and 'Phone Orders. 'PHONE 477. Estd. 27 Years.

VALENCIA, CO. KERRY.
Why is everyone going to Valencia? Because it is the most beautiful place in the British Isles, and the Royal Hotel the most comfortable in Ireland.
RAILWAY STATION, "VALENCIA HARBOUR."

FUR ALTERATIONS AND RE-MODELLING.
Now is the proper time to have your Furs altered and re-modelled to latest styles. We guarantee that all work entrusted to us will be executed by expert Fur workers under personal supervision and at very moderate prices. Estimates free.
J. M. BARNARDO & SON, LTD., 108 GRAFTON ST

EDUCATION.

PEMBROKE DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Courses specially arranged for boys who desire to be prepared for successful careers in Mercantile, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Telegraphy, Telephony, Shipbuilding, etc. Holders of Dublin Higher Grade Certificate, 1917, will be admitted free, without examination. Particulars of employment obtained for past students can be furnished. A large number of Free places will be awarded for Scholarship Examination, 1917. Entrance Examination to be held on Monday, September 3rd. For full particulars, apply to the PRINCIPAL, Pembroke Preparatory School, Ballsbridge.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, YORK ROAD, KINGSTOWN.
Boys prepared for Intermediate, Banks, Universities, etc. Re-opens SEPT. 3rd.
M. E. DEVLIN (Head Master).

PREPAID SCALE OF CHARGES (REVISED).

Lost and Found, Situations Vacant, Domestics, etc., Wanted, Articles for Sale and Wanted, Educational and Schools, Houses, Apartments, Offices, Land, and other Departments or Classified Small Advertisements—
1d. per word per insertion.
Minimum 4d.
Discount for Series—5 Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed when a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. All Advertisements will be charged for Four Insertions for the Price of Three.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, Saturday, 18th inst., a Motor Lamp. Apply 1229, Irish Times.

FOUND on 16th, near Carysfort School, Blackrock, a Walking Handbag; owner can have by describing.

LOST, Silver Wristlet Watch, 16th, vicinity Clontarf, Howth road, Sutton, Castle and Vernon avenues. reward.—D 439, this office.

LOST, small Brown Rosary Silver Cross, Upper Drumcondra road, Glasnevin, Finglas, or Ballymun road. Finder will be rewarded.—D 441, this office.

LOST, last week in train at Arklow, green Handbag, containing two purses, note, and silver in each, gold rimmed glasses, Irish Times, and gloves; finder rewarded.—Tormey, Avoca Lodge, Avoca.

LOST, last week in train/tramcar, small gold and opal Brooch, between Harcourt street, Clontarf, and Howth road, Raheny. Finder rewarded.—D 442, this office.

LOST, August 17th, Bray Esplanade or Strand, Child's Blackproof Coat.—Mrs. Hamilton, 55 Aldesbury road, Dublin.

LOST, between Donabate and Almon st. Station or Donabate, Gent's Gold Hunting Watch, Dublin, pendant attached; reward.—D 494, this office.

LOST, Saturday, vicinity Herbert Park, Gold Piece-nez, in case. Finder will be liberally rewarded.—D 495, this office.

LOST, two Sheep (Welsh), "J.K." on side. Apply M'Quaid, Tullyallen, Drogheda.

LOST, Howth, Brown Pomeranian. Kindly communicate with Miss Jack, Waverly, Summit.

STRAYED from Rathfarnham, Grey Mare, small Black Jap. Pom., white chest and feet; reward.

STRAYED from Kingston, Clonliffe road, 20th August, Fox Terrier Dog, Black and White Patch, answers name Daisy; reward £1. Police notified.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.
The Commissioners of National Education are prepared to receive applications from Candidates (Women) for the position of Assistant Organiser of Domestic Economy, Instruction.
The duties relate to the organisation of Cookery, Laundry, and Needlework Centres in National Schools and applicants must have satisfactory qualifications in these subjects.
The selected candidate will be required to give a practical lesson in any of the subjects mentioned, and to pass on a special paper thereon, together with one dealing with Thrift, Temperance, and Hygiene. She will also be required to undergo an examination, conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, in the following subjects:—
1. English Composition (including Writing and Spelling).
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, including Practice and Metrical Weights and Measures; Reduction, Vulgar Fractions and Decimals, excluding Recurring Decimals).
Candidates must not be less than 21 and not more than 35 years of age on 1st September next. In the case of candidates holding Certificates of the National Schools or Training Colleges from the age of 25 years or upwards, the maximum limit of age is raised to 39 years.
The salary attached to the position is £100-£4-£120 per annum, with travelling expenses and subsistence allowance in accordance with official regulations.
Forms of application may be obtained from "The Secretaries, Office of National Education, Dublin," and should be returned, with copies of not more than FIVE testimonials, not later than the 4th proximo.
Private canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate.
By Order,
W. J. DILWORTH, Secretary.
Office of National Education, Dublin, August, 1917.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.
WOMAN CLERKS to certain Public Departments (£80-£20, £135).
The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

ABSOLUTE Security Granted to all Persons in Positions of Trust; 24 Yrs. Guarantee.—Fidelity Insurance Corporation,

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.0. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2.30.
THE GEORGE EDWARDES' COMPANY AND PRODUCTION,
THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.
NOW PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES AT
DALY'S THEATRE, LONDON,
Under the Direction of ROBERT EVETT.
Powerful Cast, including—
Miss Jessie Lonsen, Miss Gracie Sinclaire,
Mr. Martin Iredale, Mr. Kitt Gaerde,
Mr. William Seray, Mr. Tom A. Shale.
USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT CRAMER'S.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.50 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
GENUINE SUCCESS.
MADGE CLIFTON.
3 O'HARA SISTERS.
SUPPORTED BY A BILL OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
EVERY TURN A STAR!

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
"SONS OF ERIN."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 1/2 and 1/9. Tel.—3016.

PRINCESS CINEMA.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
FOX FILM, "HYPOCRISY" 5 REELS.
"MAX LINDER GOES TO AMERICA" (2 Reels).
3rd Episode "SHIELDING SHADOW" (2 Reels).
New Pathe Gazette and Full Three Hours Programme. Full Orchestra.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
THURSDAY—CYRIL MAUDE in the "GREATER WILL." First Time in Ireland.
SPECIAL PICTURES of CULLENSWOOD LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
Taken Solely by us Last Saturday, and Cannot be Seen Elsewhere.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
"MISTER 44,"
An excellent Metro Photo-Play,
Starring Harold Lockwood and May Allison.
COMEDY AND INTERESTING PICTURES.
Violin Solo "Legend" (Wieniawski), by Mr. Goldwater, at 4.30 and 8.30.
Orchestra' Selections:—1, "La Tosca" (Puccini); 2, "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti); 3, "La Source" (Delibes); 4, "Parisi Czardas" (Michiels); 5, "La Paloma" (Tradier).

OUR SAILORS' FETE.

GREAT VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SHOW
(In Aid of the Vegetable Products Committee),
LORD IVEAGH'S GROUNDS
(Entrance from Harcourt street),
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
The Band of the 4th Royal Irish Fusiliers, by kind permission of Colonel Sidney, and the Pipers of the Officers' Training Corps, by kind permission of the Commandant, will perform from 3 to 6 on both days.
1. Flowers and Plants—The Marchioness of HEADFORT, Lady ALBREDA BOURKE.
2. Fruit—Mrs. DOLIER.
3. Vegetables, Country Produce, Home Made Bread—Mrs. WESTBY, Lady MOORE.
4. Gift Stall—Lady O'BRIEN, Mrs. BRERETON BARRY.
5. Basket Stall—
Mrs. GAISFORD ST. LAWRENCE.
6. Variety Stall—Mrs. KEITH.
7. Golf Putting Clock Golf—Dr. HARRIS.
Prizes presented by Messrs. West and Son, Weir, Seale, and Hively.
8. Tea Stall—Mrs. WISDOM HELY, Mrs. R. BROWN, the MAYORESS.
9. Ices and Iced Drinks—Mrs. G. F. HEALY, Miss GREEN.
Auction of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables 5 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst.
Admission—TUESDAY, 2 to 4, 2/6; 4 to 7, 1/-.
Admission—WEDNESDAY, 1 to 6, 1/-.
All Wounded Soldiers admitted free by Earlsfort terrace entrance.
E. KNOWLDIN, Secretary,
5 Molesworth street, Dublin.

OUR SAILORS FETE.
In the announcement of the above Fete the Committee regret that the name of MRS. BRERETON BARRY was inadvertently omitted as in conjunction with Lady O'Brien, The Gift Stall.

GRAND RED CROSS FETE
Will be held by kind permission of
OTWAY GRAHAM TOLER,
AT DURROW ABBEY, TULLAMORE,
In Aid of the Tullamore Branch of the Red Cross Society, on WEDNESDAY, 29th INST.
SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS. Gift Sale, Pony, Donkey, and Bicycle Races, Various Competitions. Putting, Croquet, Half-hour Concerts.
MILITARY BAND, by kind permission of Colonel Wilson and Offices of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Entrance Open 2.30 p.m. Admission, 5/-.
Ladies and Soldiers admitted free in uniform free.
Tea and Refreshments on the ground.
Hon. Secretary,
Mrs. C. J. BOURCHIER, Tullamore.

IRST AID AND HOME NURSING.
CLASSES IN PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATIONS OF
TST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION,
STARTING THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, AT 16 HARCOURT STREET.
For particulars apply
MISS AILEEN O'KELLY, 97 Rathgar road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
The Irish Land Commissioners have, in conformity with Rules 169 and 170 of the Rules of the 1st January, 1897, ordered a Schedule of Agreements and Declarations fixing Fair Rents and of Agreements under Section 4 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896, to be inserted in the "Dublin Gazette" of 17th August, 1917.
A copy of this Schedule, in which are entered the Agreements and Declarations of Landlords and Tenants under the said Section 17, lodged during the month of July, 1917, will be sent to any person who applies to the Secretary, Irish Land Commission, 24 Upper Merrion street, Dublin.
By Order, T. GEO. H. GREEN,
Irish Land Commission, Dublin,
18th August, 1917.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Union for the financial period ended the 31st day of March, 1917, will be opened at the Boardroom of the Workhouse of the Union by J. L. King, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on the 30th day of August, 1917, at the hour of eleven o'clock, when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard. The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1917.
JAS. P. CONEY, Clerk of the Union.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

NORTH DUBLIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Council for the financial period ended the 31st day of March, 1917, will be opened in the North Dublin Union Workhouse by J. L. King, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on the 30th day of August, 1917, at the hour of 2 o'clock, when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard. The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1917.
JAS. P. CONEY, Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARLOW.
Notice is hereby given, that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Council for the financial period ended the 31st day of March, 1917, will be opened in the Town Hall, Carlow, by Michael Grubb, Esq., D.L., Local Government Auditor, on the 28th day of August, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock, when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard. The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1917.
W. A. LAWLER,
Clerk of the Council.

RENEW YOUR STRENGTH
What is called loss of tone is frequently the result of some failure on the part of the digestive organs to carry out their work efficiently. Anxiety, overwork, hurried meals, unsuitable diet and even changeable weather may all be causes which interfere with the function of digestion. It goes without saying that if the digestion is impaired, from whatever cause, the general health will suffer in many ways, and there will certainly be a loss of strength. Now the best way to restore the bodily system to its normal condition is to deal with digestive troubles first. Get the digestion right
BY TAKING
a suitable medicine for the purpose. Beecham's Pills are known to be of quite exceptional value in cases of disordered digestion. They act upon the bowels as an aperient; they affect the liver as a corrective; they exercise a highly tonic influence upon the stomach. In this way these important organs are restored to proper functional activity and the results are seen in the return of vigour and the renewal of health. When you are run-down, take
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.
Sold everywhere in boxes.
Rtail 1/1½ (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
STELLA CAROL.
The Human Lark. In Songs from Her Repertoire.
RAY KAY, BETT BUSH, THE GOLDEN GIPSY.
SUPPORTED BY ALL-STAR COMPANY.

TIVOLI. 7 o'c. 9 o'c. TIVOLI.
Tel 4135.
ANOTHER ORIGINAL PRODUCTION.
J. C. ROCK'S CO. OF IRISH PLAYERS.
"THE REHEARSAL FOR MRS. RAFFERTY'S AT HOME."
J. C. Rock (Baritone), Bridie Maloney (Soprano), Maud Davin (Instrumentalist), Geo. Kavanagh
GRIFF,
The Comedian Juggler,
AND ALL-STAR COMPANY.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW—LAST TWO DAYS!
"THE MEDIATOR,"
Starring GEORGE WALSH. A Great Film.
Five Big Acts of Thrills and Laughter.
Mr. W. F. COPE, The Well-known Baritone.
Mr. Cope Sings each night at 7.50 and 9.45.
Special Orchestral Music.
In addition—Latest Comedy and Topical Films.

FROM 3. KINGSTOWN PICTURE HOUSE. TILL 10.30.
LAST TWO DAYS OF
"A ROMANCE OF BILLY-GOAT HILL,"
From the Novel by Alice Regan; and
MADAME EIRA HAISE,
In SELECTIONS FROM HER REPERTOIRE,
At 7.15 and 9.0 p.m.

TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN.
DANCING, 8 TO 11 p.m.,
WEDNESDAY NEXT.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Admission, 2/-.
Mr. CLARKE-BARRY AND HIS BAND.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.
CHANCERY DIVISION—LAND JUDGES.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of
JOSEPHINE M. PLUNKETT (commonly called "Countess Plunkett") and GEORGE NOBLE PLUNKETT (commonly called "Count Plunkett"), Owners.
Experts:
CHARLES EDWARD MacDERMOT (commonly called "The MacDermot") and HENRY J. MONAHAN, Petitioners.
THE COURT HAVING ORDERED A SALE of the following Lands and Premises:—
1st—All that Plot or Parcel of Ground situate on the North side of Elgin road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, and the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 26 Elgin road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 18th day of August, 1863, for the term of 150 years from the 25th day of March, 1863.
2nd—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate on the North side of Elgin road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, and the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 32 Elgin road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 26th day of August, 1863, for the term of 150 years from the 25th day of March, 1863.
3rd—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground on the West side of Bushfield avenue, Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25 Marlborough road, Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 21st day of February, 1879, for the term of 999 years from the 25th day of March, 1879.
4th—All that Piece of Ground, situate on the East side of Wellington road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as Nos. 19 and 21 Wellington road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856, for the term of 150 years from the 25th day of March, 1856.
5th—All that Lot or Piece of Ground situate on the East side of Wellington road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as Nos. 23 and 25 Wellington road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 5th day of April, 1856, for the term of 150 years from the 25th day of March, 1856.
7th—All that and those that Piece of Ground, being part of the Lands of Cullenswood, situate in the United Parishes of Saints Peter and Kevin, Barony of Upper Cross, and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as Nos. 25 and 26 Belgrave road, Rathmines, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 29th day of April, 1855, for the term of 150 years from the 1st day of May, 1855.
8th—All that and those that Plot of Ground situate on the North-West side of Eglinton road, in the Parish of Saint Mary, Donnybrook, Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as Ardcragh, Eglinton road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 20th day of January, 1883, for the term of 300 years from the 25th day of March, 1882.
10th—All that and those that Plot of Ground situate on the North side of Eglinton road, in the Parish of Saint Mary, Donnybrook, the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as Albano, Eglinton road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 20th day of January, 1883, for the term of 300 years from the 25th day of March, 1882.
11th—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground on the North-East side of Bushfield avenue, now called Marlborough road, Donnybrook, in the Barony of Upper Cross, and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 13 Marlborough road, Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin, held under two sub-lease dated the 9th day of February, 1882, for the term of 999 years from the 25th day of March, 1882.
12th—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate on the North side of Elgin road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 34 Elgin road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 2nd day of February, 1864, for the term of 150 years from the 29th day of September, 1864.
13th—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate on the North side of Elgin road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 36 Elgin road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 9th day of February, 1864, for the term of 150 years from the 29th day of September, 1864.
14th—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate on the North side of Elgin road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 38 Elgin road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 18th day of August, 1869, for the term of 150 years from the 25th day of March, 1869.
15th—All that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate on the North side of Elgin road, in the Barony and County of Dublin, with the Dwellinghouse and Premises erected thereon, now known as No. 40 Elgin road, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 19th day of August, 1869, for the term of 150 years from the 25th day of March, 1869.
All parties claiming to the Estate of the said Lands are hereby required to Take Notice of such Order, and all persons having any claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, in the Registrar's Office of the Land Judge Court, Four Courts, Dublin.
Dated this 30th day of August, 1917.
H. HALPIN CRUISE, for Examiner.
O'KEEFFE and LYNCH, Solicitors for the Petitioners, having Carriage of Sale,
50 Molesworth street.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
JOSEPH ATKINSON, late of 21 New road, Inchicore, in the City of Dublin, Esquire, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be Creditors or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the Assets of the said Deceased, who died on or before the 10th day of September, 1917, are hereby required, on or before the 10th day of September, 1917, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor to whom Probate of the said Will, and to whom Probate was granted forth of the Principal Registry of the King's Bench Division (Probate of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on the 25th day of July, 1917.
And notice is hereby further given that after the said 10th September, 1917, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.
JOSEPH GLEESON, Solicitor for said Executor, 5 Prince Arthur street, Dublin.

JAMES FLOOD, of Dunsecourt, Kilkenlea, Athboy, in the County of Meath, Deceased.
All parties claiming to the Estate of the above-named Deceased are requested to send particulars of same to
TERENCE O'REILLY and SONS, Solicitors for Executrix, 6 North Great George's street, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
ALICE EMMA DOWELL, late of 52 Ulverton road, Dalkey, in the County of Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Cap. 35, all persons claiming to be Creditors or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the Estate of the said Alice Emma Sewell, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of March, 1917, are hereby required, on or before the 13th day of September, 1917, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors, to whom Probate was granted forth of the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on the 16th day of May, 1917; and, in default thereof, the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.
Dated this 20th day of August, 1917.
MOLLOY, FAYLE, and CO., Solicitors for Executors, 18 Eustace street, Dublin.

LARGE RIPE PLUMS,
IN PERFECT CONDITION,
For Despatch Thursday and Friday,
3/9 PER BASKET OF ABOUT 12 POUNDS.
COUNTRY ORDERS.
For 1/- extra we pay carriage on any number of Baskets to any station in Ireland.
E. BROWETT & SONS, LTD.,
NURSERYMEN,
KINGSTOWN.

"THE DOLPHIN,"
ESSEX STREET.
LUNCHEON
From 12.30 Daily,
2/-
SOUP,
FISH,
ENTREE OR JOINT,
VEGETABLES,
SWEETS or CHEESE.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

PREMIER PIANO SHOWROOMS.
Our elegant and Extensive Premises, the finest in Ireland, contain a number of Large and Lofty Rooms, where Pianos by all the Leading Makers can be Played side by side, thus greatly facilitating the work of Selection, a very important matter to the Purchaser.
CRAMER'S GREAT MUSICAL DEPOT,
4 AND 5 WESTMORELAND ST.,
DUBLIN. (6)

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LIMITED.
TENNIS, CRICKET, GOLF, CROQUET, LAWN BOWLS, &c.
BOY SCOUT AND GIRL GUIDE OUTFITS.
TRAVELLING REQUISITES, SWIMMING COSTUMES, CAPS, &c.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46 and 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST., 34 NASSAU ST., 65 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.
Also at CORK and LONDON.

METALS.
SELL YOUR SCRAP BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, RAGS, &c., to
A. FREEMAN, 158 CHURCH STREET.
'Phone 1648 Highest Prices, Carriage Allowed.

LARGEST SELECTION IN IRELAND.
GOLF JACKETS,
18/6, 21/-, 25/-, 27/6, 35/-
PERFECT CUT AND FINISH.
F. G. COLDWELL,
81 GRAFTON STREET.

By Appointment. By Appointment.
WEST & SON
INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGAGEMENT & GEM RINGS,
IN
DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES,
ETC., ETC.
SHOWROOMS:
GRAFTON HOUSE,
102 & 103 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety—"The Maid of the Mountains," 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Sons of Erin," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.50 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.
Kingstown Picture House—3 to 10.20 p.m.
National Convention—Regent House, T.C.D., 11 a.m.
Deputation from Queen's County to Sir T. W. Russell, 2.30 p.m.
Our Sailors' Fête—Vegetable and Flower Show, Lord Iveagh's Grounds, 2 to 7 p.m.

The Irish Times.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

The Allies' Task.

Not much more than two months of good campaigning weather now remain before the winter. Once we are fairly into November, with its mist and rain, large operations will hardly be practicable on the western front: the battle of the Somme, it will be remembered, dwindled to its end last year about the middle of that month. On the southern front, of course, the campaigning season will close earlier, and on the eastern front earlier still. Late enough in the year—doubtless, to some extent, on account of the variable element introduced into the military situation by the aftermath of the Russian Revolution—but better late than never, the Allies are now striking in unison and with all their strength. Whether they will be able to force a decision before the winter is upon them only the future can show, and the time is short, but at least the indispensable condition of success is now present. That condition is a convergence of offensive movements, which shall pin the enemy on all fronts and expose them to the *maximum* of loss. The pressure exerted for many weeks almost entirely without support by the British Army in France, which has lately reached the height of its effort, is now, as we announce to-day by a coincidence not likely to be accidental, reinforced by two new movements. France and Italy have resumed the offensive campaign together. We have as yet no information beyond the outset of these new movements, but it is evident that they are on the largest scale. In France the indomitable Army of Verdun has once more advanced to the attack on a ten mile front on both banks of the Meuse, and four thousand prisoners bear witness to the success with which the battle is developing to its advantage on that famous field of war. At this stage we can do no more than direct attention to the obvious possibilities of a situation in which the great German salient in France is being attacked on both its flanks—by the French before Verdun, by the British in Flanders. The new Italian offensive is clearly the biggest that has been made in the war; it is being conducted on a front of over thirty miles between the Julian Alps and the sea, and has yielded in the first day's fighting between seven and eight thousand prisoners. Just a year ago Italy, hard pressed by the Austrians, was able to turn the tables on them through the intervention of the great Russian offensive. This year, unhappily, Russia's *rôle* is still unfilled in the converging offensive movement of the Grand Alliance.

Will this converging movement force a decision before the winter? Apart from the abeyance of Russian action, the strategical condition of success, as we have pointed out, is now fulfilled. The problem, however, is not only strategical; it is also tactical. The development of massed artillery attack promised at one time to solve the offensive problem, but its limitations have become increasingly apparent. Effective in a remarkable degree up to a point, it condemns the offensive to a short-range attack and to a method of infinitely laborious repetition. Moreover, the battle of Flanders has revealed a radical change in the enemy's tactics of defence. In Flanders the German command, instead of massing its troops in deep dug-outs and a closely interwoven network of trenches which are pounded to pieces by artillery fire, is throwing them into the open, echeloned behind nests of wired shell-holes, concreted redoubts, and machine-gun strong points. The bulk of the line troops are screened so far as possible from our guns still further in the rear. The whole purpose is to abolish the old pattern of position which is visible and can be shot to pieces. On the French and Italian fronts the same tactical methods obtain. Before Verdun the Germans yield ground and conserve men; the French assault found the Talon Ridge, for example, held merely by a line of outposts. The Italians, similarly, stormed the demolished front line position of the Austrians only to be held up by the strong resistance of the intact second line. Faced with these defensive tactics the Allies are now evolving a new offensive method—the massed attack in the air. Their latest operations disclose an increasing approach towards the ideal of an organised air offensive. On the British front we find airmen co-operating with infantry attack, bombing railways, aeroplane sheds, and military establishments of all kinds behind the lines. The French attack before Verdun was immediately preceded by a gigantic raid on various sections of the German communications by more than a hundred machines. The Italian report of yesterday shows that over two hundred aeroplanes took part in Sunday's battle. On the rapid development of incessant air attack on the enemy's communications must very largely depend the possibility of making the enemy's fronts untenable and forcing a decision before the winter.

The Tillage Campaign.

Yesterday the House of Commons considered, and disposed of, the Lords' amendments to the Corn Production Bill. The discussion was amicable, and even sympathetic; but in the end only one of the three critical amendments was accepted by the Lower House. In the case of all three the House adopted the views of the Government, as stated by Mr. Prothero. The general policy of the amendments was in the direction of relaxing the authority of the Central Wages Board, extending that of the district wages committees, and giving a larger freedom of action to employers of agricultural labour. For instance, where the Bill proposes that the Central Board should fix wages on the recommendation of the district committees, the Lords proposed that the fixing should be done provisionally by the committees, and should be ratified or amended afterwards by the Central Board. Mr. Prothero admitted that the amendment had certain advantages; but he preferred to leave the actual fixing of wages in the hands of the Central Board, on the ground that the exercise of its strong, uniform, and consistent pressure was an essential part of the Government's plan to raise the *status* of the agricultural labourer. On this point the House was in full agreement with the Government. Another of the Lords' amendments proposed that employers should be allowed to make contracts with their men, which could be made valid by the district committees. It was defended on the ground that such contracts would benefit workmen who were below the accepted standard of fitness for the *minimum* wage, but the Government and the House rejected it as giving inadequate protection to the rights of unorganised labour. The third amendment was more fortunate. It proposed that employers should have an appeal to an arbitrator against the Board of Agriculture's decisions. The Government and the House accepted this amendment on the strict condition that all questions of national policy—such as the necessity of increased tillage—were to remain unaffected by it. As it is now embodied in the Bill, the amendment merely enables a farmer to appeal from the Board on questions of judgment as to the suitability of a particular plot for a particular purpose. We gather that this amendment will not apply to Ireland, where the decisions of the Department of Agriculture will continue to be irrevocable. The matter does not seem to be important, for the Department's policy in this respect—though sometimes it has been compelled to take drastic measures—has enjoyed the strong support of popular opinion. The notable success of the Irish tillage campaign is confirmed by the official statistics which we summarise in another column. In every branch of tillage 1917 shows a magnificent advance upon 1916 or any previous year within living memory. In less than twelve months our total area of corn and green crops has increased by 637,402 acres, or 26.6 *per cent.* Wheat has increased by 47,644 acres, or 62.3 *per cent.*, and oats by 392,144 acres, or 36.6 *per cent.*—in oats Ireinster leads the field with an increase of 126,542 acres. Potatoes have increased by 122,955 acres, or 21 *per cent.*, and flax—which had shown a steady decline in previous years—by 16,112 acres, or 17.6 *per cent.* The total increase in the area of land under crops is 763,878 acres—a larger area than the combined increase for England and Scotland. The statistics of live stock are far less satisfactory, for they show a consistent decrease—especially in cattle and pigs—but the tillage figures, with their substantial assurance of present, and guarantees of future, prosperity will be a cause of national pride and satisfaction. The credit must be divided between the Department of Agriculture, which has done its work thoroughly and well, and the farmers of Ireland, who, in helping themselves, have made a fine contribution to their country's material prosperity.

A White Elephant.

In the story of "The Stolen White Elephant" Mark Twain relates the adventures of a broken-down diplomatist who fell on evil days through the loss of a white elephant which he had been charged to convey as a Royal present from the Court of Siam to the Court of St. James. Having read its history from its earliest times, we cannot help thinking that the happiest fate that could befall the Metal Bridge in Dublin is that somebody should steal it. At the present moment the Metal Bridge seems to possess most, if not all, of the characteristics of a fully-grown white elephant. We are told that where the unsightly structure now stands a ferry owned by the Dublin Corporation formerly plied from the Bogino Slip, and that "some enterprising speculators conceived the idea that a toll bridge would turn out a paying speculation." Thereupon Alderman Beresford and William Walsh, two worthy citizens in their day, bought up the ferry from the Corporation, and built the Metal Bridge at a cost of £3,000, on a lease of one hundred years. They opened it in 1816, and called it Wellington Bridge. It is further on record that on the 1st May, 1878, the late William Walsh's moiety of the tolls, estimated to produce a net annual income of £329 3s., was sold by Mr. Bennett at his auction rooms on Ormond quay. The rent charged for the bridge and ferry rights was about £270 *per annum*. The lease expired in 1916, but the turn-stiles are still clicking, and the people still paying their half-penny toll in August, 1917. Nobody now seems anxious to take responsibility for the Metal Bridge. It is stated that, on the instructions of the Corporation, the City Law Agent offered to make a weekly or monthly letting to the lessee, but "that offer has not been accepted." Meanwhile the Corporation are perplexed as to what might happen if they should assert their claim to the bridge in its present condition. If it were freed of tolls, and a large crowd assembled on the structure and it collapsed, of course somebody would have to compensate the widows and orphans created by the calamity. As to the ferry rights, we are told "that the Corporation had hoped that these would be taken over by the Port and Docks Board, but the negotiations to that end proved abortive." In a word, the toll-bearing Metal Bridge has become a white elephant. Like Frankenstein's monster, nobody wants it, and it will not die.

IRISH QUESTIONS.

I.N.V. RIFLES.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. KING asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware of the publication of a letter written at the Foreign Office on 18th August, 1914, by the Under Secretary of State, and addressed to the British Consul-General at Antwerp, requesting the latter to facilitate the shipment of rifles from Belgium for the Irish National Volunteers; whether the military authorities were consulted before this letter was sent; and whether the Consul-General was able to effect the purpose required of him.

Lord ROBERT CECIL—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The rifles referred to were of an old Italian pattern of little value, and were the property of the Irish National Volunteers. The military authorities were informed at the time the letter was written. With regard to the last part of the question I have no information.

THE SEIZURE OF RIFLES.

In reply to Mr. MacVeagh, who asked if seizures of rifles had been made during the past week in Nationalists in the County Down, and whether similar seizures had been made of the rifles which are known to be in the possession of Unionists,

Mr. DUKE said that 243 rifles and 175 bayonets were seized in the County Down last week. The Unionists of the people who had them in charge were not the cause of the seizure. The Competent Military Authority was satisfied that there was danger of the weapons coming into unsafe hands. If the same conditions should arise in regard to any other weapons capable of military use, in either Ulster or the rest of Ireland, the Competent Military Authority might be relied on to take all necessary precautions to deal with the matter.

In reply to Mr. Boland,

Mr. DUKE repeated that the seizure was entirely irrespective of political opinion.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR—How does it come to pass that these rifles have been allowed to remain in the hands of National Volunteers ever since 1914, and last week? How is it that the Government has changed its mind with regard to leaving these men still in possession of rifles? Has any danger occurred; or were these rifles in the hands of men who were not considered safe?

Mr. DUKE—The question was whether the rifles were likely to remain in safe hands. My advisers consider they probably would not.

ILLEGAL DRILLING.

Mr. BONAR LAW, answering Mr. MacVeagh, said that no charges had been made for illegal drilling and wearing of Volunteer uniforms, except in consequence of overt acts contrary to law. None of the prisoners recently released by way of amnesty had been exerting themselves since their release to reproduce the drilled and armed forces which took part last year in an armed rising, and it had, therefore, been necessary to enforce the Defence of the Realm Regulations with regard to drilling. In most of the cases where there had been trials short terms of imprisonment had been inflicted, and all the sentences had been carefully reviewed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland. The War Cabinet did not intend to direct the immediate release of those sentenced by the military courts.

IRISH TRADES CONGRESS AND STOCKHOLM.

Lord ROBERT CECIL stated, in answer to Mr. King, that he much regretted that a reply given by him on the 13th inst. was incorrect. Applications for passports to attend the Stockholm Conference had, in fact, been made by the Irish Trades Union Congress, and were refused.

Mr. KING asked if this misleading of the House was due to Lord Hardinge, that he should be suitably and sternly reprimanded.

Lord ROBERT CECIL—It had nothing to do with Lord Hardinge; he was away on leave.

IRISH FLOUR MILLS.

Mr. CLYNES stated, in reply to Mr. Keating, that, in so far as the reduced output of Irish flour mills was due to the competition of low-priced English flour, the contemplated provision that all mills throughout the United Kingdom should sell their flour at a flat rate at the mill door would tend to increase the output of Irish mills.

Mr. KEATING asked would steps be taken to assist the owners of mills in Ireland which had gone out of repair through the fact that they were no longer needed in Ireland.

Mr. CLYNES—We contemplate that the new system will greatly assist Irish millers.

IRISH SUPPLIES OF GRAIN.

Mr. DUKE informed Mr. Keating that there was storage accommodation in Ireland for about 800,000 tons of grain. The Grain Prices Order issued by the Food Controller should serve to induce farmers to stock their grain. The Department and the County Committees of Agriculture had taken steps to impress upon farmers the importance under existing conditions of stocking a large proportion of their grain crops. To stock the crops would be of obvious pecuniary advantage, and he hoped and expected the advice thus given would be followed where possible.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE.

MONDAY.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Lady Wimborne, attended by Captain W. J. Baird, A.D.C., have returned to the Lodge from England. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, K.P., and Mrs. Arkwright have arrived at the Lodge.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The deliberations of the Irish Convention will be resumed to-day at 11 o'clock in Regent House, Trinity College. The object of the Convention is to draft a scheme for the future government of Ireland.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, of Limerick, has received an appointment on the Secretariat of the Irish Convention.

THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

Owing to an alteration of arrangement it has now been definitely decided that the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is to be recruited by the Ministry of Labour, or, otherwise, through the Labour Exchange. Miss Horniblow, Deputy Controller of the Corps, has been recently in Dublin and Belfast, inspecting buildings with a view to the establishment of hostels if suitable accommodation can be obtained. A Selection Committee will be established by the War Office, and it will be their duty to interview candidates and adjudge of their fitness.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day.....Morning 2. 7 | Evening 2.35
To-morrow ..... 2.58 | 3.26

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day.....Rises 5.14 | Sets 8.42
To-morrow..... " 5.16 | " 8.40

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 9.42 P.M.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

The attendance at the House of Commons this afternoon for questions was not very large, though there were no fewer than ninety-four questions on the Order Paper. It was the last opportunity that members will have for acquiring information, and the members usually inquisitive were extraordinarily so to-day. Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Allied Governments would confer on the Pope's peace Note before a reply was sent. He also stated that the Irish Trades Union Congress had applied for passports for Stockholm, but had been refused. Mr. Ponsonby was anxious that attention should be directed to a petition for peace by negotiation. Major Hunt rather countered this by asking if the petition had not been drawn up by a man of military age who had escaped service as a Baptist minister, but was now without a church, and acting as paid secretary to the Peace Society. Mr. Bonar Law smiled at this thrust, but said that he was not aware of this information. The petition had been received, and was said to contain the signatures of 221,617 persons. Such a petition will have to run the gauntlet of the Petitions Committee before it is accepted as satisfactory, so we can afford to wait and see what it is really worth.

Mr. Montagu, the Secretary for India, announced that he intended to pay a visit to India during next winter to discuss Indian questions with the Viceroy and the Indian Government on the spot. The House was much interested in the idea—one which follows the example of Mr. Chamberlain, who paid a visit to South Africa after the Boer War. Ministers nowadays, however, seem to think nothing of a journey of a few thousand miles, and probably the present Government has done more travelling on State business than any of its predecessors.

The amendments made by the Lords to the Corn Production Bill, which came up for consideration in the House to-night, revive some of the controversies of the past few weeks, though the division of opinion was considerably less acute. Three main amendments were inserted in the Lords. One set up district committees to fix *minimum* wages, subject to the control of the Central Board. Another enabled employers and employed to contract between themselves in the case of non-able-bodied men; and the third gave the right of appeal in cases where the Board of Agriculture required a change in the use to which land was put. In the first two cases Mr. Prothero asked the House to disagree with the Lords, and this was done, but not without considerable protest. It was the last point which gave rise to the most discussion. The President urged the acceptance of the Lords' amendment, but the proposal was strongly criticised as an undue interference with the policy of the Executive. Agriculturists like Mr. Leslie Scott, Captain Charles Bathurst, and Mr. Acland found themselves unable to agree on the point, but ultimately Mr. Prothero got his way, and the rest was all plain sailing.

Sir Edward Carson resumed his Cabinet duties to-day after his recent indisposition. The right hon. gentle

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE STATUS QUO.

THE PROVOST'S VIEWS.

The Times publishes to-day the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin:—

SIR,—Now that peace talk cannot but occupy the minds of men, the main duty of the mere onsider in politics is to teach clearly, if he can, some definite ideas. More mischief may be done by vagueness and uncertainty than by obvious mistakes. I ask, then, what do the Germans or their spokesmen in neutral countries mean by their proposal to return to the *status quo ante bellum*, the state of things in which we all were before the war? I give this translation for those of our statesmen who know no Latin. Of course, it is a perfectly impossible requirement in any large or real sense. How can we return to the state before the war, with thousands of our sons murdered, millions of our property wasted, Belgian and French towns and cathedrals destroyed, and all the rest? If we compel the Germans, in this full and proper sense, to restore these countries to the *status quo*, it will mean a vast indemnity, not by beginning an iniquitous war, but for devastating the property of other nations. The hundreds of millions which this would cost the workers are beyond calculation, and could never be levied. But something may be done to make them pay in kind what they cannot pay in money. Perhaps, France might be induced to consider the retrocession of Alsace and Lorraine as a part of the indemnity which she is bound to exact. And what about the claims of the British Empire?. To repay us for our losses in men, money, and merchant shipping would be all of the question. But we, too, can, partially at least, repay ourselves in kind. We have conquered the German Colonies, owing to the zeal and activity of our Oversea Dominions. We must keep them in lieu of some of the lawful damage done by our pirate enemy. You read on Friday last from Sydney a public resolution deprecating the return of these Colonies to Germany. Deprecating, indeed! If the Oversea Dominions have one spark of the spirit of Englishmen left in them, they will simply refuse to give them back. And who is going to compel them? We are surely not going to allow the German war fleet to recover them. This brings me to the last point in restoring the *status quo*. We can take all or part of the German warships and U boats as repayment of the injuries wrought to our merchants and their ships. Of course, we cannot prevent the Germans from building new fleets. But that will require some years and many millions of money, and will bring home to them the cost of failure. This is the only argument which has any weight with a nation of pirates. Of course, the meaning which they are now assigning to the *status quo* is purely geographical—*i.e.*, let us all resume our old territorial boundaries. I trust I have shown your readers that the phrase means a great deal more than that.

I am yours,

J. P. MAHAFFY.

A MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

It is officially announced this morning, says *The Times*, that a new system of administrative control is to be introduced into the Ministry of Munitions by the formation of a Council analogous to the Board of Admiralty, or the Army Council. Some reform of this kind has long been needed. The production of munitions in this country on the present colossal scale is one of the most remarkable pieces of improvisation ever recorded, but precisely because it had to be organised in haste and expanded to cope with successive pressing emergencies it could neither be economical, nor in the ordinary sense of the term entirely efficient. It is no wonder was, not that there should have been overlapping and an absence of co-ordinated control, but that in the conditions existing at the moment when Mr. Lloyd George undertook the great task, and even after his transfer to the War Office, results so marvellous and unlooked for as all. A year ago when Mr. Lloyd George left the Ministry of Munitions its staff was at least numbered 3000. Since then it has risen to 12,000. The Ministry now employs 2,000,000 workers. Experience alone can show whether Mr. Churchill's scheme will meet all the requirements of the situation, but at least it is such a step in the right direction. In substance it consists of grouping the chief departments engaged in the production of munitions under the control of a Council composed mainly of the expert business men who have hitherto rendered invaluable service to the Ministry in their special spheres. These members of the Council will superintend the work of their group of departments, and will exercise, through the administrative heads of the several departments, such administrative supervision as may be necessary to carry out the policy of the Government.

TANKS AGAINST FORTS.

Describing the "minor operation" of Sunday, the Special Correspondent of *The Times* says:—Tanks co-operated, and it was their co-operation which made our success so absurdly easy, and it is not as if it were a mere non-resistant bit of open country which we advanced over, for the ground taken, which was north and north-east of St. Julien, included a number of very strong points, among them being the Mont du Hibou and Triangle Farm, both of which I have mentioned in former despatches as particularly formidable obstacles to our advance. At both these places, as well as at the still further up known as the Cockcroft, which we also take, the foundations and cellars of the farms or other clusters of buildings had been converted by the lavish use of ferro-concrete into really strong fortresses. The concrete is sometimes 8 feet and upwards thick, and used in the best form is strengthened with bars of it on rods of hairpin shape embedded in the material. I have already explained that, though the results are formidable defensive works, these are also traps for their garrisons if our men come along. Yesterday's operation was practically a trial of strength between our movable landships and the stationary concrete forts, and the latter were hopelessly out-matched. The attack was really a surprise, and before the Germans knew what anything was happening each fort had one or two Tanks sitting on its doorstep. Several cases the mere sight of the monsters sitting in at the windows was enough, and the garrisons surrendered out of hand. In some cases they tried to get out by the back doors and run for it, and our machine gunners had their chance, but invariably this was when the Tank called at the front door only. The presence of another Tank behind was always enough to command discretion, and prompt surrender.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The dominant feature on the Stock Exchange yesterday, says *The Times*, was the activity and firmness of Industrial Securities. Brewery and Coal, Associated Cement, Dunlop Rubber, Dunlop Tyres, Primitiva Gas Preference, and Nitrate shares were especially prominent. Nitrate shares were unaffected by the news of Labour troubles. Home Railway Stocks weakened on the threatened strike.

OUR SAILORS' FETE.

In connection with the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, and under the society's auspices, a *fête*, promoted by the Sustainable Products Committee, will be held to-day, and continued to-morrow, in the grounds of Lord Iveagh, for the purpose of raising funds to provide fresh fruit and vegetables for the Fleet, and especially for supplying the Irish ships. Since the winter of 1914 hundreds of tons of fruit and vegetables have been sent by the Irish Branch of the Committee to the Fleet, involving an expenditure of over £700. The gifts are under the special care of the Irish Branch, and funds are urgently needed to enable the branch to carry on its useful work. An attractive programme has been arranged for the *fête*, which will be under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberborne. The bands of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the pipers of the Officers' Training Corps will perform each day in the grounds from three till six o'clock. It is earnestly hoped that the appreciation of the important services rendered by the Fleet since the opening of the war will be reflected in the attendance of the public to-day and to-morrow, and that as a result sufficient funds may be made available through the medium of the *fête* to enable the supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables to be continued without interruption.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

SEAMEN'S ACTION.

PLEBISCITE OF LABOUR DEMANDED.

A plebiscite of the whole of the trade unionists of the country on the question whether British Labour shall be represented at Stockholm was demanded at a Labour Conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday morning. The Conference, convened by the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union, who are opposed to sending delegates to Stockholm, was attended by representatives of most of the trade unions of the country. Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, was voted to the chair.

It was stated that letters had been received from trade unions in 215 towns. While 178 of the letters received from railwaymen's branches were in favour of the Stockholm Conference, 117 approved the attitude of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union.

The Chairman, referring to the reason for the Conference, said that the financial question had been raised in a letter in which it was asked who were the great financiers supporting them. There was no secret about the matter at all. The subscribers were the result of an appeal through the columns of the Press. Speaking of the Leeds Conference, the Chairman said that many of the trade unionists attending the Leeds Conference were without any mandate from their societies at all. As to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's offer to the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, the sailor said—"Oh, Mr. Macdonald, there is a lot of the pro-German about you, and you might treat that scrap of paper just in the same way as the Germans treated the scrap of paper about Belgium." So the sailors did not take Ramsay Macdonald to Stockholm. (Cheers.)

SYMPATHY WITH THE SAILORS.

The Chairman then read out a list of the delegates in favour of the objects of the meeting, which, he said, included the miners, there being 87 branches in favour and 33 against. (Loud applause.) He was satisfied that close on one-and-a-half million organised workers in Great Britain had declared their sympathy with the seafaring people, and yet at the Labour Party Conference the vote was exactly opposite. Therefore, he was satisfied that that vote did not represent the views of the trade unionists of the country. As to Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Chairman said that they were puzzled to know what had happened to him. He had stated that he had changed his mind in regard to Stockholm when he was at Petrograd. But he (the Chairman) had absolute evidence to the contrary. Mr. Henderson sent a telegram to the Seamen's Unions persuading them to remove their embargo on Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Jowett, on the consideration that they signed a pledge to stand by the Manchester Conference. That showed that Mr. Henderson had not then changed his mind. Two years ago he (the Chairman) called the attention of organised Labour in Germany to the deliberate murders which were being committed. The German workingmen appointed a commission of enquiry, who reported that the murders were quite the right thing to do, and that report was signed by four principal Labour leaders—the men that Mr. Macdonald would meet at Stockholm. (Shame.) It would be a crime to ask decent sailors and firemen to carry pacifists across the ocean to shake the blood-stained hands of the German murderers—(hear, hear)—and it would never happen. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said: "We are out for a fight; we enjoy it, we like it." (Laughter and cheers.)

Replying to a question, the Chairman said that the total number of branches of trade unionists in favour of the seamen's conduct was 594, 321 being against and 16 remaining neutral.

Mr. Austin, of Chesterfield, a railway engineman, said that it was easier to find a needle in a bottle of hay than to find a railwayman who was in favour of British delegates going to Stockholm to shake hands with Germans. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then announced the receipt of a Press message giving the result of the voting by the Miners' Federation delegates, and there was vociferous cheering.

REFERENDUM OF TRADES DEMANDED.

Mr. Rourke, of the Stevedores' Union, then moved:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that the vote recorded at the Labour Party Conference in London on August 10th, in regard to sending delegates to Stockholm, was not a truly representative vote of organised Labour, and that this Conference is of opinion that a true vote of organised Labour can only be obtained by a referendum, and demands that the same be taken by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress."

Mr. Ford, of the Miners' Union, seconded.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and with enthusiasm.

Mr. Taylor, of the Workshop Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, moved that the action of the Seamen's Union in convening the Conference be heartily endorsed, and that the Conference protest against the action of the Labour Party on August 10th.

The resolution was carried unanimously, as was also a motion supporting the Government in its decision to refuse passports to Stockholm.

The Chairman remarked that this was important, as the peace cranks were beginning to engineer a movement against the Government.

MINERS DECIDE AGAINST STOCKHOLM.

Delegates from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain met in London yesterday to decide what attitude they should adopt at to-day's meeting on the question of the Stockholm Conference. Mr. R. Smillie presided. The proceedings were private, and at the close the following statement was issued:—

It was decided by 370 votes to 334 to vote against the British Labour Party being represented at the Stockholm Conference.

The following resolution was also carried:—"That we, press on the Conference the desirability of the immediate discussion upon the memorandum issued by the Labour Party Executive until the members of the affiliated bodies have had time to have the memorandum discussed and decided on by a further Conference, to be held not later than the first week in October. In case the Conference decides not to accept these proposals, the miners' representatives shall vote in favour of the memorandum as issued."

The decision of the miners to vote against the Stockholm policy at to-day's Labour Conference aroused much interest in the Parliamentary Lobby yesterday afternoon. Not only does this change of view mean the transfer of 600,000 voters from those who favour the sending of delegates to those who oppose it, but it is thought that, unlikely that the decision will influence the delegates of certain smaller unions, which not infrequently at the Labour Conference follow the miners' lead. There is much talk also of a possible reconsideration of their position by the textile workers, whose 180,000 votes would certainly mean a reversal of the Stockholm decision.

The view which the Labour members of the Government take of the new position was forcibly expressed by Mr. John Hodge, the new Pensions Minister, who said that, even if the Conference's decision is not, in figures, reversed to-day, the *volte face* of the miners demands a revision of the Stockholm policy.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO CHINA.

The Press Bureau announces that the following telegram has been sent by the King to the President of the Chinese Republic:—

"I have learned with great satisfaction of the entry of China into the war on the side of the Allies, and desire to offer you my cordial congratulations on the decision of the great Republic over which you preside, to associate herself with the countries which are combined against the aggressive policy of the Central Powers.

"Windsor Castle, August 15th."

BULGARS BURN MONASTIR.

A Corfu telegram, dated Sunday, says the following statement is issued by the Serbian Press Bureau:—

Yesterday, without reason, there being no fighting in progress on the front, the Bulgarians bombarded Monastir more violently than ever before. Some two thousand shells were fired into the town between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

In addition to the great number of buildings destroyed and to the victims, whose total has not yet been ascertained, quite a quarter of the town was burned.

The unfortunate inhabitants, chiefly women and children, fled in different directions from their ruined and burning homes, and have now been collected and brought to the rear.

The destruction of the town, where there are no armed forces or military establishments, and the brutal slaughter of the innocent population can only be explained by the fury and hatred of the barbarian Bulgars for all that is Serbian.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. A. G. STUART.

The Rev. Alex. G. Stuart, A.B., the father-in-law of Mr. Hugh Law, M.P., and of Mr. Chambre, of Dungannon, died yesterday at his residence, Bogay, Co. Donegal. A native of the County Tyrone, he was ordained in 1860. In 1886, when rector of Leckpatrick, he retired, and went to live at Bogay with the late Dean Bowen, whose sister he married. He was a great art collector. His two sons entered the Army. One is serving at the front, and the other was killed in action some time ago.

SOUTHERN FIELD OF WAR.

BATTLE ON JULIAN ALPS.

THE ISONZO CROSSED.

LARGE ITALIAN CAPTURES.

The Italians announce a desperate battle on the Julian Alps front. Their infantry are advancing to objectives north of Ankovo. They have crossed the Isonzo, and are moving towards the sea.

The booty includes some guns and a considerable number of machine guns. More than 7,500 men and about 100 officers have passed into their collecting stations.

ITALIAN REPORT.

(ADMIRALTY, PER WIRELESS PRESS.)

The battle is proceeding on the Julian Alps front.

Yesterday morning, after a 24 hours' bombardment, during which our artillery shelled the enemy positions with ever-increasing intensity, the masses of our infantry commenced the advance towards their objectives to the north of Ankovo.

After having brilliantly overcome the technical difficulties and the resistance of the enemy, numerous pontoons were thrown across the Isonzo, and our troops passed over to the left bank of the river from Plava, as far as the sea.

After having crossed his first line, which was completely destroyed, our troops brought pressure to bear upon the enemy, who, resisting strongly, and being supported by considerable artillery and a large number of machine guns, offered a desperate resistance.

Altogether 208 aeroplanes indefatigably participated in the battle, attacking repeatedly with bombs and machine guns the troops assembled to the rear of the enemy positions.

The infantry action vigorously continues, whilst the artillery also is energetically proceeding with its work of destruction.

The enemy's losses are very serious.

The booty represented up to the present is very considerable. Some guns and a large number of machine guns are in our hands.

Up to last evening more than 7,500 men and about 100 officers had passed into our collecting stations.

RUMANIANS PUSHED BACK.

STUBBORN BATTLES IN THE EAST.

(ADMIRALTY, PER WIRELESS PRESS.)

The Russian official *communiqué* issued yesterday runs:—

Western Front.—In the direction of Riga the enemy trained his artillery fire against our trenches to the west of the Riga-Mitau road.

On the rest of the front there have been fusillades, scouting reconnaissances and aerial operations.

Rumanian Front.—In the course of yesterday the enemy made desperate attacks in the direction of Ocna and Soveja.

Since morning the enemy has attacked the Rumanians in the region of the River Slanic, and towards evening, after an uninterrupted and stubborn battle here, succeeded in occupying portion of the Rumanian trenches, pushing the Rumanian troops back to the south-west of the outskirts of Ocna.

Since morning also the enemy has made stubborn attacks in the region of Grazestchi and the factory of Staklerie, and in the course of the day he forced his way into the factory itself.

An engagement is in progress in the direction of Focsani. Yesterday morning the Germans, after artillery preparation, undertook an offensive on both sides of the Focsani-Ajud Railway. By midday, the Germans succeeded in occupying our first-line trenches to the west of the railway, but a counter-attack drove them out, and the position was restored.

To the east of the railway, under strong enemy pressure, the Rumanians were compelled to retire to the southern approaches of the village of Merschestchi.

GERMAN DESPATCH.

The German wireless despatch issued yesterday is as follows:—

Front of Archduke Joseph.—German and Austro-Hungarian troops, by means of a vigorous assault on both sides of the Oitoz Valley, pushed the stubbornly-resisting Rumanians back in the direction of the Tretus Valley. A Wurtemberg mountain battalion especially distinguished itself in the fighting.

Over fifteen hundred prisoners and thirty machine guns have been brought in.

Army Group of von Mackensen.—On the western bank of the Sereth, stubborn struggles developed at the Marasesti Railway Station, during the course of which over 2,200 prisoners remained in our hands.

South of the confluence of the Riswaic, strong Russian attacks failed before our positions.

RAILWAY CRISIS.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Early yesterday there was no change in the railway situation. The Executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen waited at the Grafton Hotel, in Tottenham Court road, London, and Whitehall made no eleventh hour advance.

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee last evening, Mr. Bromley, the men's Secretary, made the following statement:—Certain events have transpired to-day without our meeting anyone on the other side which make it possible for further negotiations between the Board of Trade and ourselves, which lead one to believe that a way may be found out of the *impasse* by our obtaining certain written assurances. I should like to remove a misapprehension which appears to exist in some quarters, to the effect that we have given twenty-four hours' notice of a strike. We did nothing of the sort; but we gave the Board of Trade twenty-four hours in which to give a reply to our demand, so that undue delay should not occur. But the calling of the strike is left to the Executive Committee.

STATEMENT BY SIR ALBERT STANLEY.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in answer to Mr. Hewins,

Sir ALBERT STANLEY said that, in regard to the threatened strike of locomotive engineers and firemen, he had been in further communication with the Associated Society. On Friday evening the General Secretary of the society called upon him, and intimated that the delegates had decided that, unless their demand, that the principle of an eight-hour day should be recognised now, to be acceded to in twenty-four hours, a strike should be ordered. He (Sir A. Stanley) told him that he was willing to meet the delegates if they wished, and put the case before them from the point of view of the national interest. On Saturday morning he attended a meeting with the delegates, and the member for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow accompanied him. To the best of their ability, they put to the delegates the impossibility of granting their demand, and the seriousness of the effect that a strike would have upon the conduct of the war and the life of the nation. On behalf of the Government, he gave a pledge that the control of the railways would be retained for a time after peace was declared, so that if, on the cessation of hostilities, a request for a shorter working day was put forward, the matter could be dealt with during the continuance of that control. He further pledged the Government that, if this course was adopted, any reasonable request for a working day would receive sympathetic consideration. On Saturday a proclamation was made under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, applying the provisions of Part 1. of that Act to the dispute. The effect of that was that the dispute could, if the society so desired, be referred to the Ministry of Labour for settlement by arbitration, and that a strike would be illegal, and that it would be illegal for any funds to be expended in support of a strike. He (Sir A. Stanley) had already taken steps to bring to the notice of the trustees and authorities of the society their personal responsibilities in this matter. Yesterday (Sunday), at their request, he saw the Executive Committee of the society, and repeated to them the pledge he had already given. "This," added Sir Albert Stanley, "is the present position as far as I know it. I am sorry I cannot give a more satisfactory account, but I think I have left nothing undone that could be done by me in a very difficult matter." (Cheers.)

Mr. PETO asked whether the right hon. gentleman's information did not show that only a very small fraction of the men who were of the association concerned would think of following the unpatriotic advice given by their leaders.

Sir ALBERT STANLEY—I am afraid that I cannot reply to that.

IRISH RAILWAYMEN'S POSITION.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the Irish Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Irish Railway Executive Committee on the men's demand for an increase of 3s. a week and the conversion of the war bonus into wages. There has been no change in the situation of late. The men had expected a decision before this, and are pressing for one to be made, but there has been no suggestion of a resort to strike methods.

THE NEW BATTLE OF VERDUN.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ADVANCE.

MANY ENEMY POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

UPWARDS OF FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON YPRES FRONT.

Our forces during Sunday night repelled a German counter-attack on the positions which we had captured at Epehy.

On the Ypres front we have advanced our lines south-east of St. Janshoek.

The French have attacked the German positions on both banks of the Meuse. The new battle of Verdun is developing to their advantage on a front of 18 kilometres from Avocourt Wood to the north of Bezonville.

Early yesterday numerous prisoners had been secured.

The report issued last night places their number at upwards of 4,000.

North of Verdun the enemy defences have been carried on both sides of the Meuse on a front of 18 kilometres, and to a depth of more than two kilometres at some points.

The Germans admit that the French have occupied the Talon Ridge, east of the Meuse.

In their evening report they claim that the battle of Verdun is going in their favour.

BRITISH DESPATCHES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, MONDAY, 10.20 A.M.

During the night a German counter-attack upon the positions captured by us yesterday morning, south-east of Epehy, was completely repelled, after sharp fighting.

We carried out a successful raid last night south of Lens.

On the Ypres battle front our lines were advanced slightly south-east of St. Janshoek.

8.55 P.M.

In the course of the morning the enemy endeavoured to launch another counter-attack against our new positions south-east of Epehy. His troops were observed as they were moving into position for the assault, and were dispersed by our artillery before the attack could develop.

Patrol encounters, in which we have made some progress, have been taking place throughout the day on the north-western outskirts of Lens.

A hostile raiding party entered our lines early this morning east of Armentières. Two of our men are missing.

Yesterday hostile aircraft worked in large formations, well behind their own lines, and endeavoured, without success, to hinder the work of our bombing, photographic, and reconnaissance machines.

Our bombing operations were continued. An enemy train was wrecked, and much damage was caused to hostile aerodromes, dumps, and stations. Work in co-operation with our artillery was carried out with good effect, and many photographs were taken.

In air fighting, two German aeroplanes were brought down and four others driven down out of control. One other enemy machine was shot down in our lines by anti-aircraft guns.

Six of our machines are missing.

FRENCH REPORTS.

PARIS, MONDAY.

The official *communiqué*:—

In Belgium there was a rather violent artillery duel to the north of Bixschoote.

In Champagne our batteries executed some efficacious fire on the German organisations.

Several raids into the enemy lines enabled us to bring back some prisoners.

On the Meuse our troops went forward this morning to the attack on the German positions with magnificent ardour.

According to the first reports, the new battle of Verdun is developing to our advantage on a front of eighteen kilometres, from Avocourt Wood to the north of Bezonville. Numerous prisoners have already been passed through to our rear.

The bravery of our troops is beyond all praise. In the region of Badonvilliers we easily repulsed an enemy surprise attack.

There has been rather considerable artillery activity on Upper Alsace.

Last night's despatch says:—

On the front to the north of Verdun our troops carried the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse, on a front of eighteen kilometres, and to a depth of more than two kilometres at some points.

On the left bank we hold, in particular, Avocourt Wood, both summits of the Dead Man, and Corbeaux and Cumières Wood.

On the right bank we have carried Talon Hill, Charnpleuvlle, Hill 344, Moront Farm, and Hill 304, to the north of Louvemont.

On the right our troops have made a considerable advance in the Bois des Fosse and in the Bois Le Chaume.

The number of unwounded prisoners exceeds four thousand.

The German counter-attacked violently at the Avocourt Wood, the Dead Man, and Hill 344. Our fire everywhere reduced their efforts to nought, and inflicted heavy losses upon them.

Our aviators played a brilliant part in the battle, machine-gunning the enemy gatherings from low altitudes, and thus contributing to the repulse of the counter-attacks. Our pilots brought down eleven German machines on the front of the Army, and two other German aeroplanes were brought down by our special guns.

On the rest of the front there was an intermittent cannonade.

GERMAN DESPATCHES.

The wireless German official statement issued on Monday is as follows:—

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—On the battlefield of Flanders, after the failure of the English early attacks to the south of Langemarck, the firing engagement was yesterday considerably less intense than on the preceding days.

In Artois the artillery activity was intense only to the north-west of Lens. English reconnoitring detachments were repeatedly repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—The battle has continued south-eastward from Verdun. Through a combined counter-attack early this morning, with strong French attacks on both banks of the Meuse, from the Avocourt Wood to Courières Wood—twenty-three kilometres. The artillery dual continued without interruption, and with the greatest intensity throughout the whole of last night.

This morning a strong drum-fire preceded the infantry attack.

The French occupied, without fighting, the Talon Ridge, east of the Meuse, which, since March of this year, had been given up as a line of defence, and which had only been occupied by outposts. These were withdrawn during yesterday, in accordance with our plans, and without disturbance from the enemy.

At all other places on the wide battle-front the fighting is in full swing.

Sixteen enemy aeroplanes and four captive balloons were brought down yesterday. Lieutenant Gontermann shot down three captive balloons and one aeroplane, thereby increasing his victories to thirty-four. Acting Officer Vice-Sergeant Muller was victorious for the twenty-third and twenty-fourth time in aerial engagements.

The German evening report states:—

The battle before Verdun is going in our favour.

On the western bank of the Meuse the enemy only succeeded in penetrating into our defensive zone at the Avocourt Wood and at the Mort Homme. Elsewhere his repeated assaults were everywhere repulsed.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy was either completely repulsed before our fighting position or driven back in a counter-attack.

The reckless bringing up of masses of infantry, on a front of over twenty kilometres, against our strong fighting forces has cost the French exceedingly heavy losses.

Elsewhere in fighting operations on a large scale have taken place, either in the West or the East.

BELGIAN REPORT.

The following official *communiqué* was issued at Havre on Sunday:—

During the night of August 17th-18th one of our patrols engaged advanced parties of the enemy on the left bank of the Yser, south of St. Jacques' Chapel.

Yesterday and to-day our artillery carried out destructive bombardments on enemy batteries, and silenced some of the latter.

Our aviation service displayed great activity during the past week, notwithstanding the constant barrage against it. The enemy aviation service is operating in dense formations. Our machines have carried out numerous missions over the enemy lines, and fired on the latter from a low altitude.

Sub-Lieutenant Thieffry brought down his seventh German aeroplane.

OPENING OF THE OFFENSIVE.

The Press Association special correspondent at Chalons, writing on August 20, says:—At dawn this morning the French began another battle on the historic field of Verdun. For more than a fortnight, as those who read the German *communiqués* have observed, the French batteries on both sides of the Meuse have been steadily hammering the German line on both sides of the river, from the Avocourt Wood, on the left bank, to Besonvaux, on the right, fully sixteen miles. This morning, when the long crest of Pepper Hill stood out like a razor edge in the first grey of the morning, the French infantry leaped from their trenches in a splendid rush, which in less than forty minutes had carried them to the limits of their first line of objectives. By seven o'clock all the objectives of the day had been carried all along the line, and reports were coming in from the front of satisfactory totals of prisoners captured by all the divisions engaged.

The guns had so well prepared the way that there is every reason to hope that the splendid results already obtained will be found to have been achieved at a relatively small cost in casualties to our side.

Shortly after midnight I started from Verdun for an observation post further than Douaumont Fort, across the valley, which a year ago was practically an impassable morass of shell craters. The French bombardment in the small hours of the morning, before the infantry left their trenches, reached, and remained at, a hurricane pitch. The night was dark, moonless, and cloudy, and only a few stars were showing. Yet the flashes of many hundreds of guns of all calibres, which were pouring shells into the German works and trenches as fast as men could load and fire them, lit up the black road so that the outlines of things a dozen yards away were plainly recognisable, while all around the horizon the flashes played like summer lightning. It would be vain to attempt to write a description that would convey any definite idea of the terror and majesty of that night battle scene. To the right and the left, in front and behind, wherever one looked the earth spouted flashes, as if flame were her natural growth, and the roar of guns in every key, from the short angry bark of the 75's to the deep, distant thud of the 380 and 400 mm. miles behind, increased until it became the natural voice of the country-side. In the moments when it died down the comparative silence seemed uncanny. After reaching its maximum violence, it dropped for a few minutes before the attack was launched, then leaped again to a tornado of sinister fire—a barrage which preceded the infantry down the slopes in front of Pepper Hill and Louvemont. Seven minutes later a shower of golden rockets over the Boche lines indicated that the German battalion commanders were badly in need of a barrage to check the French infantry. Apparently the signal came too late. The French assaulting force dashed from the defensive trenches with such speed and precision that they reached the enemy's first line before the German barrage opened. It is yet too early to speak of a definite result, but the latest reports indicate that the German attack on the right bank of the Meuse has progressed as was anticipated. Pivoting on the edge of the Woevre, our line swung forward northward in the early hours of this morning, and once more a battle is raging along those crests and valleys running down to the Meuse, which last year were the scene of the bloodiest fighting recorded in history. This time, however, the fight is not for an unconquerable fortress. The Crown Prince gave up all hope of that last July. It is not even to expel the enemy from her borders and ensure the safety of a much-tried city. That object was attained by the battles of October 24 and December 15, when the French, after driving the enemy from Douaumont and Vaux, swept them clear of the limits of the fortified *enceinte* of Verdun.

GREAT DAY FOR THE TANKS.

The Press Association's special correspondent at correspondents' headquarters with the British Army in France, telegraphing on August 20, says:—

In the attack which the British yesterday delivered in the region of St. Julien the tanks had the time of their lives. In preparation for the part they had to play a batch of these uncouth monsters began to move through the darkness at about 2 o'clock. The snorting of their progress was drowned in the booming of the guns, and the Germans probably calculated that the condition of the ground was a sufficient insurance against the appearance of these dreaded machines in any attack which might be attempted. At any rate, it is pretty certain that they were completely taken by surprise.

It was just about dawn when the tanks went forward, the attacking infantry following them. The concentration spread out fanwise as it progressed, for the object of the operation was to make a straighten out a kink in our line running which the Germans held several strong positions. When they saw the yellowish objects crawling over the broken ground towards them the Huns began to fire wildly from their places of concealment, but they seldom waited for the fire-spitting creatures to reach them before taking to their heels, and the billowy mud seemed to vomit grey figures, who went floundering on in ever-increasing numbers. Following up these staggering and hiccoughing vanguards, the infantry occupied in succession Triangle Farm, Mont du Hibou Farm, and Cockcroft Farm, three very important strong posts which had given a lot of trouble. The mopping up parties took possession of numerous shell craters and concreted pits. Most of these were deserted, but where the garrison had remained the fight was usually short and decisive.

One little fortified post made a show of resistance, its occupants firing through loopholes; but when the ponderous assailant stalked close up and poured a regular cascade of fire upon its defenders, to the number of 30, they came out and surrendered, bringing their machine gun with them as an offer. In one case a tank became temporarily bellied within 200 feet of its objective, so it opened fire with all available guns, and so battered the German defence that when our infantry came up they had no difficulty in finishing the work and occupying the place. Then the commander and the crew of the tank got out, and, bringing their Lewis gun with them, went forward with the infantry.

The total depth of advance set in the plan of attack was 500 yards, but our troops saw Huns bolting from positions far beyond this limit. The whole affair was a complete vindication of the utility of the tank in this species of warfare at the cost of amazingly small casualties. Ground of real tactical importance had been taken and many of the enemy killed. A considerable haul of prisoners was made, and a number of machine guns, together with much ammunition, secured.

The French, who are in a most water-logged part of the country, have done even better than they themselves believed. Their captures of guns now total 25. When they entered the farm building of Les Lilas, which held out so stubbornly, they found a German in the act of putting a big charge into a 90 m.m. mortar to blow up a batch of machine guns which had been dragged into a heap, but a bullet through the head frustrated this purpose, and the same machine guns are now stuttering back at their former possessors.

I learned that of 1,250 odd prisoners examined during the last few days slightly more than 25 per cent. belonged to the 1918 class. These figures seem to me to be more expressive of the waning of the German man power than all the rest of the arguments on the subject put together.

FURTHER AIR RAIDS.

ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBED.

The Admiralty issues the following:—

Many tons of bombs were dropped during Saturday night by the R.N.A.S. on the following military objectives:—

(A)—St. Pierre station and sidings, Ghent.

(B)—Thourout station and dock.

(C)—Bruges docks.

A bombing raid was also carried out yesterday morning (Sunday), on Snellegheu aerodromes, where a direct hit was made on a large shed.

On their return our machines were attacked by hostile aircraft, which were beaten off, with the help of a Royal Flying Corps patrol. One enemy machine was shot down out of control. All our machines returned safely.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Salonika, Saturday, says:—A tremendous conflagration broke out here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, destroying half the town, including the commercial quarter. It is reckoned that 70,000 persons, mostly Jews and Mussulmans, have been rendered homeless.

A Sunday telegram says:—Since 11 o'clock this morning the fire has shown signs of diminishing. It is believed that the number of deaths will be quite small.

PARLIAMENT.

CORN PRODUCTION BILL.

LORDS' AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45.

On the motion that the Lords' amendments to the Corn Production Bill be considered,

Mr. PROTHERO said that he would state the general policy which the Government adopted towards these amendments. There were three main amendments. The first was one which altered the tribunal for fixing, in the first instance, the minimum rates of wages. The second was one which allowed employers to make contracts with workmen, which were rendered valid by subsequent confirmation by the Wages Committee. The third was a right of appeal in certain cases to an arbitrator, where good husbandry was involved, or where any change in the use of land was made, so far as related to particular parcels or portions of the land. Dealing with the first amendment, which altered the tribunal for provisionally fixing wages, he said that as the bill stood the Wages Board fixed the wages on the report and recommendation of the District Wages Committee. The Lords' amendment proposed, on the other hand, that the District Wages Committee, the body with the most adequate local knowledge, should provisionally fix the rates of wages, and that those rates should not be valid until they were confirmed and approved by the Central Wages Board, which might return to the District Committee the rates they provisionally fixed and require them to be amended. In case of any deadlock between the two bodies the ultimate arbitration was reserved to the Central Wages Board. The difference between fixing the rates of wages on the report and recommendation of the District Wages Committee and the District Wages Committee provisionally fixing the rates seemed to be very small, and there were obvious advantages in favour of stimulating the activities and interests of the District Wages Committee. On the other hand, especially in the initiatory stages of this question, there was something which was not secured by leaving the provisional fixing of wages to the District Committees—(cheers),—and that something was the strong, uniform, consistent pressure of the Central Wages Body, and although there were great advantages in favour of the Lords' amendments on this subject, and although he regarded it as a useful attempt to improve the bill, and though he should be personally, if labour were more independent and better organised, strongly in favour of them, yet the Government had decided to ask the House to disagree with the Lords' amendments. (Cheers.)

THE SECOND CHANGE.

The second change was also, in other circumstances, a useful improvement to the bill. One of the great difficulties they would have to face would be this: The employer had in his employment a number of workmen who could not earn the wages of an able-bodied workman, and to compel them in very large numbers to go before the Wages Board to get permits, which was the provision in the bill as it stood, might be to impose on them some hardship and some difficulty. Therefore, the Lords proposed that the employer should be allowed to contract with his workmen for rates of wages lower than the minimum fixed, and submit that contract to the District Wages Committee, stating the reason why each individual workman was not to be considered able-bodied, and at the same time stating that the rate of wages that were agreed upon between employer and employed. That suggestion was to be not in substitution for the permit system in the bill, but it was to be an alternative. Obviously if the employer had that power it would greatly facilitate the bill coming into practical operation. But, on the other hand, there was a danger. In the first instance, the workman was left face to face with his employer. He was not organised, and he was not possessed of that independence which organisation gives, and the Government felt that it was a somewhat dangerous step to take to leave to the District Committees, not the initiation of the bargain between the contracting parties, not the settlement of its principal terms, but the ratification of a bargain already made, and they were reluctantly felt obliged to ask the House to disagree with the Lords' amendment on this point. (Cheers.)

THE THIRD POINT.

The third point was the question of appeal from the directions given by the Board of Agriculture, directions which were given with a view to increasing the food production of the country in the national interest. Those directions might be of some sorts. In one case, the Board might tell a farmer that he was not cultivating his land badly, and the Lords proposed that there should be an appeal to an arbitrator on the same lines as the Agricultural Holdings Act, that the question submitted should be: Have the directions of the Board consistent with the rules of good husbandry?" The second parts of the Lords' amendment on this point dealt with this matter on the ground of national policy. The Board might order certain things to be done. The Lords' amendments suggested that an appeal should be allowed, not on the question of national policy (that was admitted to be a question which could not be submitted to arbitration), but on the narrow question, whether this or that parcel of land was fitted to be adapted to the purpose for which it was directed to be put. The Government had gone very carefully into the questions. They recognised that landowners had accepted most drastic interferences with their powers, and that those interferences would be continued during next year under the Defence of the Realm Act, when they were providing for more peaceful times, which could go at a more deliberate pace, with due regard to the rights which people had in their own property, the Government thought that the House would be wise to agree with the Lords' amendments on this subject of an appeal, limited in the direction he had indicated. National policy remained outside the question of appeal.

Sir JOHN SIM

BABY NORTON.

Brought up on Virol

6, Westbourne Road, Peverell, Plymouth, November 13, 1913.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find photo of our baby boy, who has been fed on Virol since he was three months old, and is still taking it regularly.

We have not experienced any trouble with him, and he has 16 teeth.

Everybody admires him and remarks what "a good advertisement he is for Virol."

Sincerely yours, (Mrs.) F. NORTON.

In Measles, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis or Influenza, Virol should be given to children of whatever age. Virol increases their power of resistance and recovery, and strengthens them against dangerous after-effects.

VIROL

In Glass and Stone Jars, 1/-, 1/6, & 2/11.

VIROL, LTD., 148-166, Old St., London, E.C.

British Made. British Owned.

SINN FEIN IN THE COUNTRY.

MEETING IN CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

At a public meeting in the Town Hall, Carrick-on-Shannon, on Sunday, for the purpose of introducing the *Sinn Fein* movement to the town and district, Mr. M. Collins, Dublin, was the principal speaker. He said that the Pope had issued an appeal for peace and the establishment of the ancient Kingdom of Poland. Had he forgotten Ireland? He assured them, although it did not appear in the Press, that he had not forgotten a country which had stood for Catholicity. It was stated that the *Sinn Feiners* were pro-Germans, but he denied that they were. They did not want Ireland under Germany, and it was a question between England and Ireland only. He wished them to form clubs in every place in order to be prepared to capture Parliamentary seats, as well as seats on County Councils, Rural District Councils, and on all Poor Law Boards. Every man was allowed to think in the *Sinn Fein* movement, and they wanted no confidence resolutions.

MR. FITZGIBBON ASKED TO RESIGN.

A large public meeting, under the auspices of the local *Sinn Fein* club, was held in Claremorris on Sunday.

Mr. Conor A. Maguire moved a resolution calling on Mr. John Fitzgibbon, M.P., to resign, as he no longer possessed the confidence of the electors of Mayo. They were, he said, there that day to denounce the Irish Party. The Irish people themselves were responsible for that party; they felt it was necessary to have a party, but they were disappointed with them. Each constitutional movement had broken down, they were thrown back on their own resources, and their only weapon was *Sinn Fein*. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Ballindine, who seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, said that when the time came the Irish people would be only too glad to register their votes at the party.

Mr. Darrell Figgis said that they believed in Ireland, because he was a man, and would be—a measure of Home Rule as a final settlement, because, in his own words, there was no bounds to the march of a nation. But it did John Dillon say with reference to the new Rule Act? "For my part," he said, "I am not going to interfere with politics. I will act honourably to that pledge, and do everything in my power to discountenance any idea that we should use this bill as a leverage to extract more from England." That showed the difference between the two men. The Home Rule Party were not the ambassadors of Ireland, but of Westminster, and they must be swept out of the way to make room for *Sinn Fein*, which would be a true representative of Ireland's voice that this country was a nation absolutely.

Alderman Cole said that *Sinn Fein* was only organisation they had in which they men who were a match for British statesmanship. Every year *Sinn Fein* would have its own Parliament, and this year the meeting could be held in October, when its policy and principles would be established. Provincialism was the alternative to *Sinn Fein*, a continuation of the policy which had made Ireland so long subject to Britain. He did not accept the idea that Ulster was decessarily opposed to *Sinn Fein*, and, at any rate, it was time enough for them to know what Ulster had to say when they appealed to Ulster. The issue for Ulster would not be between the Parliamentary Party policy and Unionism, but what they would be asked to consider was the policy of Sinn Fein or the policy of subjection to England, and when they had Ulster's decision they would give their answer in no faltering terms.

MR. PIM AND THE POWER OF SINN FEIN.

Speaking on Sunday at an *Aeridheacht* in Strabane, Miss Alice Milligan referred to Mr. John Dillon's speech at Armagh. Mr. Dillon was in despair, first of all, for the constitutional movement. They could assure him it was not going to fail them. There was going to be a constitutional movement, and by that they meant a movement to secure a Constitution for Ireland; but it would be run by men who were prepared in any chance to carry it through.

Mr. Herbert Moore Pim said that *Sinn Fein* was a force with which no nation that had ever employed it failed. *Sinn Fein* was a thing before which the greatest tyrant reeled and fell.

Over two thousand people attended the meeting from all parts of the County Tyrone and the County Donegal, etc., and each *Sinn Fein* contingent carried republican flags.

DEMONSTRATION AT CLONES.

A *Sinn Fein* demonstration was held on Sunday at Clones, and was attended by large contingents from numerous districts in the Counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan.

Rev. J. O'Daly, C.C., Clones, presided at the meeting.

Mr. Arthur Griffith said that the *Sinn Fein* policy was the policy of Davis and Mitchel, and what they had to do with it was to try to put it into practice. The difference between it and Parliamentarianism was that one asked the people to trust in themselves, and the other asked them to trust in the British Parliament. They were going to the Peace Conference with the same right and claim as Poland. They were acting in the spirit that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. That was why they had to-day, when England is in the greatest difficulty she has ever been in, they were going to press Ireland's interest to the uttermost, to take advantage of it, and extract, if they could, that independence—the complete and absolute independence of their country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Sean Milroy, in the course of a speech, criticised the utterances of Mr. Dillon at Armagh.

DIOCESES OF OSSORY, FERNS, AND LEIGHLIN.

At the Bishop's Medals Examination for 1917 for the United Dioceses of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, Emma Duncan, Gorey Parish, Diocese of Ferns, obtained 99.3 marks, and received the first silver medal and book. Alonzo Low, New Ross Parish, Diocese of Ferns, with 81 marks got the second silver medal and book. Fifty-three candidates presented themselves for examination.

At a conference organised by the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union to further consider the question of carrying delegates to the proposed Congress at Stockholm, Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, President of the Union, was voted to the chair. The Rev. Father Hopking (Secretary) announced the receipt of 150 letters from trade union branches in the various industrial centres, expressing approval of the attitude taken by the British seamen and firemen.

PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 6, PAGE 3).

reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments.

THE MUNITIONS BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Munitions Bill were agreed to.

THE SCARCITY OF MATCHES.

Mr. ROWLANDS asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could state how soon the reorganisation would have taken place which would enable the Board to meet the scarcity of matches which now existed.

Sir A. STANLEY said a matter of this kind necessarily took some time, and he was not in a position at the moment to make any further statement.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Mr. MOLTENO asked whether, on the occasion of the recent conference in London with Baron Sonnino, the modification demanded by Italy in the division of spheres of influence in Asia Minor was discussed and accepted, and if the Foreign Secretary could state what division of spheres of influence in Asia Minor this arrangement related to.

Lord R. CECIL—I am not prepared to make any statement on this subject.

Mr. KING—Inasmuch as a very important statement has been made by Baron Sonnino in Italy, would it not be consistent with the general policy of the Allies if some statement were made here?

There was no reply.

CONSUMPTION OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

Mr. CLYNES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, informed Captain Bathurst that for the month of May last the consumption of bread and flour was practically the same as in May, 1916. In June the consumption showed a decrease of 3 per cent. This information was based upon the returns of 6,000 retailers, covering from one-fourth to one-third of the whole consumption throughout the United Kingdom. These returns were confirmed by others relating to the delivery of flour from the mills. The reduction was more substantial in large towns than in country districts. It was greater in England and Scotland than in Ireland and Wales, and greater in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the North than in the Midlands and the South. There had also been a considerable reduction in the use of flour for industrial purposes, but all these facts did not lessen the necessity for continued economy.

IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

Mr. BONAR LAW informed Mr. Ponsonby that the Prime Minister had received a petition, stated to be signed by 221,617 persons, in favour of the initiation of peace negotiations. It had been acknowledged.

INDIANS AND COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE ARMY.

Mr. MONTAGU, answering Mr. C. Roberts, said that the Government had decided that the bar which had hitherto precluded the admission of Indians to commissioned rank in His Majesty's Army should be removed, and steps were being taken for the grant of commissions to nine Indian officers belonging to the native Indian land forces who had served in the field in the present war, and had been recommended for this honour by the Government of India in recognition of their services. Their names would be published in the *London Gazette*, and they would be posted to the Indian Army in the same gazette. The general conditions under which Indians should in future be eligible for commissions were under discussion between the Government of India and himself. He would do this course consult the Army Council with a view to the introduction of a carefully-considered scheme which would provide for the selection of candidates, and for their training in the important duties which would devolve upon them.

INDIAN POLICY.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS asked the Secretary for India whether he was in a position to make any announcement as to the policy which the Government intended to pursue in India.

Mr. MONTAGU—The Government of India has for some time been urging that a statement should be made in regard to Indian policy, and I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting their wishes. The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with the cordial approval, that they should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of local bodies, and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies. He would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, in which the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be the judges of the time and the measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility. Ample opportunity will be afforded for the public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament.

Mr. C. ROBERTS asked whether a statement to like effect would be made in India.

Mr. MONTAGU—Yes; the same statement will be made to-day in India.

Mr. HEWINS asked whether the new Government policy was in agreement with the speech made by the right hon. gentleman before he became Secretary for India.

Mr. MONTAGU—That speech was made when I was a private member, and it represented my own views. I am now acting as the spokesman of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. HEWINS—Have those views been accepted by the Government?

Mr. MONTAGU—I do not think I can make an announcement of policy when the decision of the Cabinet is, that we should proceed to elaborate that policy by conversations with the Government of India.

LOSSES AMONG MERCHANT SERVICE MEN.

Sir ALBERT STANLEY informed Mr. Peto that the number of officers and seamen of the Merchant Service reported as having lost their lives on merchant vessels through enemy action from the beginning of the war to August 18th, 1917, was 6,627. This figure did not include the loss of life of officers and men on the Admiralty pay list.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Last night's casualty lists show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 26; wounded or missing, 88. Rank and file—Dead, 427; wounded or missing, 1,185.

KILLED.

Allison, Maj. H. S., Royal Irish Rifles.
Barnett, Sec. Lt. E. J., R.M.L.I.
Blown, Lt. E., Royal Irish Rifles.
Calvert, Sec. Lt. S. S., M. Suss. Regt.
Fairnorth, Sec. Lt. H. L., Can. Engrs., attd. King's (Liverpool Rgt.).
Gibson, Sec. Lt. H. E., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
Liddiatte, Sec. Lt. R. W., Manch. (Liverpool Rgt.).
McFall, Sec. Lt. T. L., R. Innis. Fusiliers.
Nickel, Sec. Lt. G. G., King's (Liverpool Rgt.).
Wand, Sec. Lt. A. F., Lan. R. and R.F.C.
Winterbottom, Sec. Lt. C. P., S. Lan. R.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Brown, Sec. Lt. E. J., R. Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Gibson, Sec. Lt. L. G., W. Yorks. R., attd. R.F.C.
Harbord, Rev. F. R., A. Chap. Dept.
Young, Lt. F. D., R.G.A.

WOUNDED.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Hart, Sec. Lt. A. A. | Woodworth, Lt. S. B., M.C
Stokes, Sec. Lt. G. H. | Weldon, Sec. Lt. T. D.
Tuite Dalton, Maj. G.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cobbold, Major J. A. W. | Smith, Capt. A.
Mann, Sec. Lt. C. | Stokes, Sec. Lt. G. C.
Mackarness, Sec. Lt. C. R.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

McGregor, Sec. Lt. L. G. | Reid, Sec. Lt. A. E.
Mullen, Sec. Lt. J. W. | Rose-Soden, Sec. Lt. G.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Ainley, Sec. Lt. J. W., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
Allen, Sec. Lt. J. W. A., Bord. Regt.
Baily, Sec. Lt. O. H., Royal Munst. Fusiliers.
Bairwell, Capt. R. C., Royal Fusiliers.
Barry, Sec. Lt. F. Fitz H., Leinster Regt.
Bennett, Sec. Lt. A. G., R.F.A. and T.M.Bty
Bowen, Capt. L. A. G., M.C., Suffolk Regt.
Butler, Maj. S. S., D.S.O., R. Staff. Regt.
Caldwell, Lt.-Col. A. C. S., L. N. Lan. Regt.
Castiglione, Sec. Lt. J. S., Yeomanry, attd. R. Scots.
Cinnreanard, Sec. Lt. L. R. W., Ken. Regt.
Clark, Sec. Lt. W. D., Durham Light Infantry.
Coates, Lt. W. C., K. R. Rifle Corps.
Craig, Sec. Lt. G. B., Bedford. Regt.
Dyer, Sec. Lt. H. F., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
Easterfield, Sec. Lt. W. B., Sher. For. and M.G.C.
Farrell, Sec. Lt. C., Manchester Regt.
Ferguson, Sec. Lt. A. C. W., L. N. Lan. Regt.
Fitton, Sec. Lt. W. M., E. Lan. R., attd. S. Lan. R.
Glenn, Sec. Lt. A., Royal Fusiliers.
Gray, Capt. A. F., R.A.M.C., attd. R.F.A.
Green, Sec. Lt. A., Suffolk Regt.
Hamilton, Sec. Lt. D. S., L. N. Lan. Regt.
Hancock, Sec. Lt. C. V., S. Lan. Regt.
Hanna, Sec. Lt. W. H., S. Wales Borderers.
Head, Sec. Lt. R. A., R. Innis. Fusiliers.
Hickson, Lt. H. A., Royal Engineers.
Holt Sec. Lt. H. J., Middlesex Regt.
Humphreys, Sec. Lt. T., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Ireland, Sec. Lt. J., Royal Irish Rifles.
Kavanagh, Sec. Lt. T. O. J., R.Ir.Fus., attd. R.Innis.Fus.
Lauder, Lt. J. G., S. Lan. R. and —G.C.
McArtor, Lt. W., R. Innis. Fusiliers.
Macfarlane Sec. Lt. W. S., M.C., R. Scots, attd. K.O. R. Lancs.L.I.
MacLeod, Lt. D. A. S., Cam. (Sco.Rif.)., attd. Oxf. and Bucks.L.I.
Marwood, Sec. Lt. C. E., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Millard, Sec. Lt. A. G. E., Surrey Regt.
Paul, Sec. Lt. W. A. B., Yeomanry, attd. Som.L.I.
Pinsent, Sec. Lt. W. H., Rifle Brigade.
Podmore, Maj. H., D.S.O., Northumbrian R.
Potts, Sec. Lt. T. B., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Rooke, Sec. Lt. G. D., Royal Irish Rifles.
Roden, Sec. Lt. J. H., K. R. Rifle Corps.
Shone, Capt. E. R., R.A.M.C., attd. R.Ir.Rif.
Sarrint, Capt. E. E., M.C., Royal Irish Rifles.
Scott, Lt. C., A. and S. Highlanders.
Spencer, Lt. F. W., R.F.A. and T.M.Bty.
Stratton, Sec. Lt. J. R., M.C., R.E.
Towell, Sec. Lt. J. R., Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Vickers-Haviland, Sec. Lt. L. A. W., Royal Fusiliers.
Walker, Sec. Lt. J. R. M., R.F.A. and T.M.Bty.
Wood, Sec. Lt. G. F., R. Staff. R., attd. R.F.C.
Woollatt, Sec. Lt. J., R.F.

MISSING.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Billings, Sec. Lt. H. B. | Howse, Lt. W. H.
Fulton, Sec. Lt. F. P. | Skinner, Sec. Lt. W. R. K.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Redson, Capt. E. H., Lan. Fus. and Royal Flying Corps.
Forster, Lt. L. P., Machine Gun Corps.
Martin, Sec. Lt. E., Hampshire Regiment.
Shaw, Lieutenant T. H., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

CANADIAN FORCES.

PART II.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Baker, Lieutenant F. C., Central Ontario Regiment.
Carruthers, Lieutenant T. F., Man. Regiment.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Hanlan, Lieut. E. G., Central Ont. Regt. and R.F.C.

WOUNDED.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.

Bettison, Sec. Lt. J. | Packman, Lt. C. H.
Guille, Lt. E. B. | Thompson, Lt. A. M.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Archibald, Lieutenant A. D., N. S. Regiment.
Batchelor, Lieutenant A. E., Can. Soak. Regiment.
Palmer, Lieutenant A. E. P., Central Ontario Regt.
Short, Lieutenant S. H., Can. F.A., attached R.F.C.
Thompson, Major J. T. T., Central Ont. Regiment.

MISSING.

Bean, Lieutenant C. A. S., B.C. Regiment, attd. R.F.C.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Mason, Lieutenant E. W., South African Artillery.

EAST AFRICAN FORCES.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. Barlow, King's African Rif. and Sco. Rif.
Sgt. A. Gibson, Loyal North Lancs. and K.O.S.B.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Sgt. G. L. Passey, London R. and King's African Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sgt. A. J. Strongman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and King's African Rifles.

OTHER RANKS.

IRISHMEN AND MEN IN IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

All are privates except where otherwise shown.

The town shown against each soldier's name is the home of his next-of-kin, except when followed by his battalion, when it is the place of his enlistment.

KILLED.—Royal Irish Rifles—Grimason, 456 J. (Tandragee); Martin, 6595 H. (Belfast). Irish Guards—O'Neill, 10652 P. (Priestown, Mullingdar).

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Irish Guards—Cavanagh, 10578 J. H. (Galway); McMullen, 10271 W. (Belfast); O'Driscoll, 11075 J. (Cpl.) (Cork); Sweeney, 10976 (Galway). Royal Irish Fusiliers—Ross, 32158 W. (Ballycastle). Royal Garrison Artillery—Burney, 25307 (Dublin). Grenadier Guards—Sheridan, 11124 Sergt. D. (Limerick). Royal Munster Fusiliers—McCarthy, 6074 C. (Farran); Waller, 6476 G. (Swanlinbar).

DIED.—King's own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Hopkins, 16735 (Ballyhaunis).

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.—Royal Munster Fusiliers—Holowar, 10536 G. R. (Borden).

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS, 20th August, 1917.—Lieut. R. M. Mettam, Lieut. W. Sinton, Lieut. G. M'Illiroy, Lieut. T. Hodgins, Captain A. T. Forman, R.F.A., has been posted to the Res. Bde., Irish Command.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, August 20, 1917.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

A.G., L. of C. and G.H.Q.'s STAFF.

D.A.A. and Q.M.G.—Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Meredith, MC, Leinster Regt, and to remain seconded

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt., 1st Class—Temp. Sec. Lt. F. H. Barry, Gen. List, and to be temp. Lt., whilst specially employed.

Temp. Lt. (temp. Lt.) S. Slattery, attd. Wilts. Regt., and to be transferred to Gen. List.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS—MILITARY WING.

Special Appointment (graded as a Squadron Commander)—Temp. Major E. W. Dowell, Linc. attd. List, T.F., from a Squadron Commander, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so employed.

Flight Commander—Temp. Capt. (temp. Major) S. G. Gilmour, Gen. List, to revert from Squadron Commander, to relinquish his temp. rank, and to be temp. Flight Commander.

Flying Officer—Temp. 2nd Lt. H. G. Downing, Gen. List, from a Flying Officer (Observer).

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL.

Instructors—Capt. G. Allen, Connaught Rangers, 8 Flight Commander, vice 2nd Lt. (temp. Capt.) T. Davidson, Cameron Highlanders, T.F. Sec. Lt. G. Small, Connaught Rangers, Flight Commander, vice Captain (temp. Major) G. Small, Connaught Rangers.

Graded as Flight Commanders—Officer, 1st Cl.—Sec. Lt. (temp. Lt.) S. M'Clure, N. Staff. Regt., Sco. Res., from an Asst. Instructor (graded as an Equip. Officer, 2nd Cl.), and to be temp. Capt. whilst so employed.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Major to be acting Lt.-Col.—H. A. Boyd, D.S.O., late supernumerary, undermentioned relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a Batt.—Temp. Capt. G. Featherstone, M.C. The undermentioned to be acting Majors—Temp. Lt. (acting Capt.) G. V. Ormsby. The undermentioned to be acting Capt.—Sec. Lt. J. V. Mackey, Special Res. Sec. Lt. T. F. Rose, Sec. Lt. A. J. S. Davoren, T.F.

R.G.A.—To be acting Capts.—Lt. C. Q. L. Penrose, M.C.; Lt. J. Dillon.

INFANTRY.

Ryl. Inniskilling Fus.—Sec. Lt. A. F. Whitsitt is seconded for service with M.G. Corps.

Ryl. Munster Fus.—Sec. Lt. W. J. M'Cann is seconded for service with M.G. Corps.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be acting Lt. whilst employed as Second in Command of Trench Mortar Battery—Temp. Sec. Lt. W. J. L. Flood, R.I. Rif.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

INFANTRY.

R.I. Regt.—The undermentioned to be temp. Capts. whilst commanding Companies—Lt. J. P. St. J. Pike, M.C.; temp. Lt. L. R. S. Smith, M.C.

R.I. Fus.—Sec. Lt. E. Onghton resigns his commission, and is granted the hon. rank of Sec. Lt.

Ryl. Dublin Fus.—Lt. J. A. Noblett is seconded for duty with M.G. Corps.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Ryl. Inniskilling Fus.—Sec. Lt. (temp. Lt.) W. G. Groombridge to be acting Capt. while commanding a Company. Temp. Sec. Lt. C. Clarke relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is granted the hon. rank of Sec. Lt.

R.I. Rifles—Temp. Major W. B. Ewart relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is granted the hon. rank of Major. Temp. Sec. Lt. H. M. Johnstone relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health, and is granted the hon. rank of Sec. Lt.

Connaught Rangers—Temp. Major V. M. B. Scully (Capt. Border Regt.) to be acting Lt.-Col. while commanding a Battalion.

Ryl. Dublin Fus.—Temp. Lt. L. Sheridan to be acting Capt. while commanding a Company.

TANK CORPS.

The undermentioned to be temp. Lts.—Sec. Lt. R. T. Cronin (Connaught Rangers, Spec. Res.); temp. Sec. Lt. H. C. Keating.

Lt. T. A. Crouch (Ryl. Irish Fus., Spec. Res.) relinquishes acting rank of Capt. on ceasing to command a Section.

The undermentioned to be acting Capt. while employed as Section Commander—Temp. Lt. G. A. Grounds (Leinster Regt.).

Temp. Lt. D. F. Hickey (Sec. Lt. Suffolk Regt., T.F.) to be acting Capt. while employed as a Section Commander.

Temp. Capt. the Hon. R. T. R. P. Butler, M.C. (R.E.), to be acting Major while commanding a Company.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned, from Officer Cadet Units, to be Sec. Lts.—

FOOT GUARDS.

Irish Guards—C. T. A. Edwards.

INFANTRY.

Royal Irish Fusiliers—J. H. Dolan.

CAVALRY.

Nth. Irish Horse—Temp. Sec. Lt. W. M. Hunter, from R.I. Rifles, to be Sec. Lt.

UNIFORMS AND CAMP KIT.

Write for Price List.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

D'Olier street, Dublin. (Advt.)

NAVAL LIST.

The Secretary of the Admiralty begs to announce the following casualties under various dates:—

Skipper Thomas Crisp, D.S.C. R.N.R.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Fred S. Strathy, R.N.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Robert F. P. Abbott, R.N.

BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

Skipper Charles W. Manning, R.N.R.

Captain W. R. Maguire.—Captain W. Russell Maguire, Connaught Rangers, attached Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, reported wounded in action on the 16th instant, is making satisfactory progress in the base hospital to which he has been admitted. Captain Maguire, who is the third son of Mr. P. W. Maguire, 13 Northumberland road, Dublin, was gazetted Second Lieutenant in February, 1914, Lieutenant May, 1915, and Captain May, 1916. He was badly gassed on the 24th May, 1915, during the second battle of Ypres while serving with the Royal Irish Regiment. His younger brother, Lieutenant Godfrey Dillon Maguire, Connaught Rangers, who has been on active service in France since August, 1914, is at present in hospital in Dublin suffering from injuries sustained during the recent fighting at Wytschaete.

Lieutenant S. V. Morgan.—On the 10th inst. Lieutenant S. V. Morgan, Royal Irish Rifles, formerly of Court street, Belfast, was killed in action.

Lieutenant T. G. Shillington.—Lieutenant T. G Shillington, Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on August 18th from wounds received in action. He was the eldest son of Major and Mrs. D. Graham Shillington, Ardeevin, Portadown.

Second Lieutenant Thos. M'Roberts, Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action on 15th inst., was the younger son of the late Mr. Thos. M'Roberts and Mrs. M'Roberts, Castle street, Comber. He enlisted in the ranks of a Reserve Battalion of the Ulster Division, and was afterwards sent to a cadet unit, from which he qualified for a commission. Decided was a member of the North Down Regiment, Ulster Volunteer Force, and the North Down Hockey Club, and was in business in Comber before the war.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Figgis.—Second Lieutenant Percy H. Figgis, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who last week was reported seriously wounded in action, is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Henry W. Figgis, of the Chalet, Temple road, Co. Dublin. He volunteered on the outbreak of the war, and came from Canada in the summer of 1915. His condition last week gave cause for much anxiety, but he is now reported to be improving. One of his legs has been amputated. Second Lieutenant Figgis fought with gallantry on the Somme last September, leading his men through Lense Wood, and holding a portion of the line under heavy fire.

Second Lieutenant A. H. Warren.—Canon Warren, M.A., Dungiven, has received intimation that his second son, Sec. Lieut. Arthur H. Warren, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has been wounded in the right arm and leg, and admitted to hospital. Before joining the Army he was in the London office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. He received his commission in last May, and later went to the front. Canon Warren's two other sons are in the military service.

Mr. L. H. Morrison.—Mr. R. G. Morrison, Londonderry, has received notification from the War Office that his son, Mr. L. H. Morrison, Machine Gun Corps, has been admitted to hospital wounded and suffering from slight gas poisoning. His condition is described as satisfactory.

BUSINESS FIRMS requiring Women Typists or Clerks should call on 2078 (Rokes College, Stephen's Green). £70 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., gained in Rokes since Jan., 1915.—(Advt.)

CANON TRISTRAM, D.D.

A pleasing ceremony took place at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, on Sunday morning, after Divine Service, when the civilian portion of the congregation assembled to bid farewell to Canon Tristram on his retirement from the chaplaincy, and to present him with a slight token of their regard and esteem. The testimonial took the form of a solid silver study clock, suitably inscribed, and with the dates December, 1904-August, 1917, thereon.

The presentation was made by Mr. Henry J. Staff, who expressed, on behalf of the congregation, the sincere regret they all felt at the Canon's departure, and the wish that he would be spared for many years to enjoy his well-earned retirement. Mr. Thomas F. Davis, J.P., and Sergeant-Major Girling also spoke. Canon Tristram thanked the donors for their kind gift, and the help they gave him on all occasions during the thirteen years of his chaplaincy of the Royal Hospital.

Fire in Cavan.—Yesterday the premises of Mr. B. O'Reilly, publican, and Mr. P. Lynch, Temperance Hotel, Bridge street, Cavan, were gutted by fire, and the adjoining houses considerably injured. One of Mr. O'Reilly's assistants safely jumped from a top window.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Now that Irish farmers are to be compelled to pay farm labourers a wage in the vicinity of 25s. a week—which is from 20 *per cent.* to 50 *per cent.* more than has heretofore been customary—the problem as to whether farmers are getting the best results from their labourers, and as to whether some system of getting work done other than that customary in Ireland should not be adopted, is one worthy of attention and of investigation by the Department of Agriculture and by the farmers themselves.

I have in my mind's eye a farm of about 450 statute acres (270 Irish) of medium land, where a regular staff of thirteen men is kept. There are about 170 acres of tillage, including first and second crop rye-grass. The farm is well equipped with modern machinery. The wages at the new rate would amount to £345 *per annum*; Land Commission annuity, £162; rates, £55—a total of £1,062. Needless to say, the farm could not, taking into account seeds, manures, and other expenses, produce that amount of money. Everyone who has had a large experience of labour is in favour of paying good wages and of working men to their full capacity. The question is, are men being worked to their full capacity? If not, can they be so worked in the future, and can economy come in that way?

I have made enquiries as to the staffs of men which are employed on English and Scotch farms, and the result is somewhat astonishing. I am told of a Yorkshire farm with 700 acres of tillage, run with a staff of under twenty men. To come down to particular Hems, I am told that an acre of turnips can be thinned, or singled, as it is called on the other side, for from 6s. to 7s. The same work here takes sixteen men for a day, or, say, in money 40s. Those who meet English and Scottish farmers can multiply instances of a similar kind for themselves. I consider that the facts set out above have a strong claim to be investigated and explained, and the results placed at the disposal of Irish farmers.—Yours, etc.,

E. A. HACKETT.

Clonmel, August 20th, 1917.

TILLAGE AND WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having read the statement of Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Director of National Service in Ireland, which appeared in your issue of the 14th inst., in which he stated that "the weather conditions in June and July were ideal, and that the hay harvest was saved with the *minimum* amount of labour," etc., I beg to say that, in making this statement, Mr. O'Neill should have mentioned the part of Ireland in which these ideal weather conditions prevailed. Certainly here in Connaught we had no such weather. June was a cold, wet month, and very little agricultural work could be done. July, with the exception of six or seven days at the commencement, was a very wet month, and any hay cut simply rotted, and the heavy rain which fell, accompanied by thunder, levelled most of the late crop to the ground. The first week in August was splendid, and all the hay it was possible to save in the time was saved; but since Monday, August 6th, we have not had a fine day, or, indeed, a day when a labourer could stand out at any work. The result is that any hay cut is worthless, and in many cases it is lying in four or five inches of water, black and rotting. The oats crop is tossed about in all directions, and most of it will be impossible to cut with anything but the reaping hook. What the yield of such a crop will be is apparent to any practical person, and does not call for any comment from me; but certain it is that the very best of it will not return anything like the required number of pounds to the bushel, so as to enable us to sell it to the Government.

So much for the weather and crops up to the present; now a word as to labour. Speaking for the County Roscommon, in which I live, there is a very great scarcity of labour, and any there is monopolised by the Congested Districts Board and the County Council, so that the farmer, when he gets a few days now and again, is so short-handed that he can make very little headway, indeed. Most of the labourers in Roscommon County are the sons of men who have fifteen or twenty acres of land, and have to a very great extent plenty to do at home, with the result that the employer can only hope to get them off and on, whenever they can be spared from their own work. Anybody can see how impossible it is to get farming done under these conditions. Most people in these parts cannot employ labour outside their district, as they have no accommodation to put them up, etc.; but even the man who can put up a man or two cannot get them in a great many cases. The harshness and want of energy displayed by the tillage scheme equally to every part of Ireland will be very plainly demonstrated to anybody travelling even by rail from Athlone to Ballina or Westport, as they can see hay, corn, potatoes, turf, lying under water, rotting, and in many cases completely lost to the unfortunate farmer, who is unable to undertake to do that which he now finds impossible to carry out.—Yours, etc.,

"PLAIN FACTS."

Co. Roscommon, August 18th, 1917.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointment.—Major W. R. M. Hartcup, Dar. L.I., having been appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G., ceased to do duty with Irish Command Headquarters on 12th August, 1917.

Postings.—The undermentioned officers, A.V.C., have been ordered to proceed to Aldershot on the 30th August, 1917:—Lieut. R. M. Mettam, Lieut. W. Sinton, Lieut. G. M'Illiroy, Lieut. T. Hodgins, Captain A. T. Forman, R.F.A., has been posted to the Res. Bde., Irish Command.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

There is ample cause for satisfaction with the "Maid of the Mountains." The claims made for it are not over-stated, and its reputation, unlike some reputations, is genuine. The maid of the mountains is the associate of brigands, and it is her love for the brigand chief that provides the leading theme of the play. From the mountain haunts of the band Baldasarre, their chief, follows Teresa, the mountain maid, to the city. Personating the new governor, he falls a prey to the charms of the old governor's daughter. Though Teresa denounces him, it is but to rescue him later from captivity on an enchanting island, and ultimately win his love. The brigands' lair, the court-yard of the governor's palace, and the island are scenes portrayed in a fashion not too often seen—brilliant, complete, and yet not extravagant, but always harmonious. Costumes and uniforms have been designed to take their due places in the beautiful schemes of colour. Harmony, indeed, is the feature in which the play excels, for music, dances, scenery, story, and humour are properly arranged to complement each other and to form a well-balanced production. In spite of the delight which the solos gave last evening, they were richly not repeated, and the balance was thus never disturbed. Nor are the songs of that character in which sentimentality is threshed threadbare. Sentiment arises without abruptness from the proceedings, finds natural expression, and then gives place to the next phase which follows it smoothly. Miss Gracie Sincilaire sustains the part of Teresa, and, in addition to being an actress, is also a vocalist with a really sweet and pleasing voice, from which "staginess" is quite absent. She is well off, too, in her songs. "Love will find a way" is a very acceptable number, and so is the duet with Mr. Klit Gaarde as Beppo. "If I only had the key to your heart," The music generally is of a decidedly high standard, and expressive in character. With Mr. Tom A. Shale as an old general, bristling and smirking by turns, and Mr. William Spray as Fonzo, a kind of "Little Willie," humour is safe. Their quarrel and mock duel is a comical episode, while Mr. Spray, and Miss Jessie Lonnen as his long-neglected wife, get a good deal of fun out of a duet, "Husband and Wives." As in the other attributes of the production finish, and not force, is relied upon to gain due effect in the humorous interludes.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The principal contribution at the Theatre Royal this week is provided by Stella Carol, who is described on the programme as "the human lark." There is some justification for this description, as she has a voice of exceptional range, which was given full scope last evening in her second selection, a song of trills, the top notes being taken faultlessly. Though her

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.

MARKETS MOSTLY QUIET, BUT SOME INTERESTING CHANGES. DUNLOPS BUOYANT AGAIN. BOLANDS BETTER. COATS HARDER.

DUBLIN, MONDAY EVENING.

The Dublin Stock and Share Markets once more show interesting alterations in prices of securities, but the volume of dealings was by no means large, except in a few instances. The rise of Dunlop issues, especially towards the close of the day, was again for English and British account, and "outside" securities of the industry were once more the favourites. Provincial Bank Shares improved for an odd lot. Breweries and Distilleries were firm, with exception of Guinness Ord., which fell back a Bolands rose smartly. The Funds were mostly firm. India 3½ p.c. rose ¼, and Irish 2½ p.c. ¼, but War Loan 5 p.c. fell ¼. Railways, Provincial Old Shares, not dealt in a long time, rose 1½ to 22½, for a broken

Breweries and Distilleries, Guinness Ord. ¼ to 27, but the Pref. rose ¼ to 11¼. Dublin Distillers Ord. rose 1s. to 24s. 6d., but the 6 p.c. repeated 6s. Castleshellingham and Bolands Pref. again realised 6¾, and the Ord. was unofficially 3 bid, and not on offer.

Dunlops were still bought for the other side. Most Tyre Ord., however, fell 3d. to 25s. 3d., and the Deferred, which was dealt in up to 5s. and 4s. 6d. late on Friday, realised 50s., and the price was bid with sellers lock-for 51s. Dunlop Rubber Ord. opened 6d. lower at 83s., but later hardened up to 85s. 6d., a 9d. on London support. The latest price on the other side was 81s. 6d. Parent Deferred 50s. 6d. bid.

Bakery Shares, Bolands Ord. rose 7s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. for a small lot, though half this rise only belongs to Friday last, when the shares were bid for, but did not actually change hands.

In Drapery Shares, Pim Brothers Ord. were dealt in at 5⅞ x.d. The Pref. were marked in here on the Stock Exchange list on Friday at 8. The correct price should have been 9¾, 9d.

Bottles were very quiet. Coats rose ¼ to 6d. Calicos repeated 14s. 6d.

BANK OF IRELAND RATE, 5 PER CENT.
ALLOWANCE ON DEPOSITS, 2½ PER CENT.

	Previous Business	Nominal Price.	Done	Quotation For Cash.	Bid.	Ask'd
Government Funds, etc.						
Irish						
5 p.c. War Loan, 1929-47				94½	94⅝	—
5 p.c. (1 Jan. Land Act).....				94¼	94⅜	—
2½ p.c. (1 Land), 1939				55¼	55⅝	—
3½ p.c. India Stock.....				89¼	87	—
Breweries and Distilleries.						
Bolands Ord.....				25/6	23/9	—
Bolands Pref.....				47/6	50/	—
Dublin Ord.....				42/	18/6	—
Dublin Distillers Ord.....				—	24/6	—
Dublin Distillers 6 p.c. Pref..				11¼	11¼	—
Guinness Ord.....				27¼	27¼	27⅜
Guinness 6 p.c. Pref.....				—	11¼	—
Telegraphs and Telephones.						
Irish Wireless Tel....	60/3*			61/	—	—
Railway and Tramways.						
Great Northern (I.) Ord....				85¼	85¾	—
Do. 5 p.c. (1) 42 Pref.....				75	176	—
Do. 4 p.c. (1) & West. 4½ Guar....				75¼*	178¼	—
Great Southern & Western (I.) Ord.				—	17¾	—
Dublin United Trams Ord.				17¼	17¾	—
Dublin United Trams 6½ Pf..				10½	110¼	—
Miscellaneous.						
Irish Tyre Ord.....				25/6	25/3	—
Irish Tyre Def.....				47/6	50/	—
Irish Ords. Ord.....				42/	18/6	—
Irish Bus. 5½ p.c. Pref.....				*	197	error on 17th
					24/6	
Irish Printers Ord.....				14/6	14/6	—
Irish Ord.....				18½	6¾	—

*Ex dividend; †exceptional amount at special price. ‡Price of stamp duty. Business commences at o'clock noon. Stock Exchange closed to-day.

OTHER BUSINESS DONE—11.45 o'clock.

Passenger 6 p.c. Bonds, 1920, Reg..... *102
Irish Tyre Rubber Ord..... 25/3
Irish Rubber Co. Ord..... 80/-/80/3/80/6/80/9
*Exceptional amount at special price.

ACTIVE DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following were among the "markings" on Monday yesterday:—

Per cent. War Loan—87½, ⅞, ⅞, ⅞

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY).
No. 9 WINDSOR ROAD, RATHMINES.
FURNITURE OF RECEPTION AND BEDROOMS, as fully advertised,
SALE SHARP SEVEN O'CLOCK PUNCTUALLY.

AT 110 GRAFTON STREET.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 1.30 O'C.,
AT THE ESTATE SALEROOMS, 110 GRAFTON STREET,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
No. 8 HADDINGTON TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—Held direct from Dr Vesci for 80 years from 1st May, 1903, subject to £24 0s. 6d. per annum. Situated facing the East Pier, Kingstown Harbour; the most desirable residential position in Kingstown. At present let to a yearly tenant at £108 per annum.

Messrs. HATES and SONS, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 41 and 42 Nassau street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. EDWARD LENEHAN, DECEASED.
LOT 1.—£89 17s. 4d. PER ANNUM, A SECURED RENT, arising out of Nos. 153a, 154, 154a, 154b RATHGAR ROAD. BUSINESS PREMISES. Held for 999 years, FREE OF RENT (indemnified), and sub-leased for 200 years from August, 1880, at £100 per annum, which by deduction for taxes averages £89 17s. 4d. per annum.

LOT 2.—£58 6s. 6d. PER ANNUM, A WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT, arising out of No. 155 and 155a RATHGAR ROAD, FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES. Held for 999 years from 1835. FREE OF ALL RENT (indemnified), and sub-leased for 800 years from March, 1881, reserving £58 6s. 6d.

LOT 3.—£14 15s. 4d. PER ANNUM, WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT, arising out of 21 MIDDLE GARDINER STREET. Held for 999 years from 1789. FREE OF ALL RENT (indemnified), and sub-leased for 900 years from 1792, at £14 15s. 4d. per annum.

LOT 4.—£32 15s. 6d. PER ANNUM, ABSOLUTELY SECURED, arising out of TEMPLEOGUE ROAD, adjoining No. 1 TERENURE TERRACE, Held for 900 years from 1902 at £2 10s. per annum, and sub-leased for 800 years from 1910, reserving a rent of £35 5s. 6d.

Messrs. R. B. BEAUCHAMP and ORR, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 5 Foster place.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON ST.

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), AUGUST 22, AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK,
SALE OF SUPERIOR ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE,
PIANOS, BEDSTEADS, CASH REGISTER, &c.,

Comprising—Gent.'s Antique Hepplewhite Wardrobe, in good order; very fine Old Oil Painting, "The Madonna"; Antique Nelson Folding Dining Table, 6ft. x 6ft.; very fine 6ft. Walnut Sideboard, with Mirror Back; Oak Dining-room Suite, consisting of 8ft. glass-back Sideboard, 8ft. Oak Dining Table, and 6 Dublin-made Dining Chairs, in Morocco Leather; IRISH UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, by RALPH ALLISON, PIGOTT, &c.; superior SEMI-GRAND PIANO, OVERSTRUNG, by KAPS, COST 100 GUINEAS, ONLY TWO YEARS IN USE; Useful Drawing-room Mahogany Inlaid Cabinet, Bonnied Davenport, 12-Drawer Filing Cabinet; TWO TYPEWRITERS, in perfect order, Smith Premier, and Walnut Mirror-top Cabinet, with Mirror Doors; two large Gilt Overmantels, three Drawingroom Suites, in Silk Tapestry; Rosewood Centre Table, Axminster Carpet and Rug, Cork Linoleum, superior Pierced-front Brass Fender, 5ft. Walnut Bedroom Suite, almost new; three Satin Walnut do.; Easy Chairs, in Tapestry and American Leather; 100 Coloured Prints and Engravings; Chests Drawers, 12ft. Mahogany Dining Table, Chefforiers and Cabinets; All-Brass Double Italian Bed; 12 Double-size Black and Brass Beds, with Wire and Hair Mattresses; one Single-size All-Brass Bed; Pair Oak Twin Beds, with Wire and Hair Mattresses; Mangle, in perfect order; Mahogany Hall Stand and 2 Chairs; Oval Centre Tables, in Mahogany and Walnut, Inlaid; Kitchen Requisites, Tenders and Fire Brasses, Antique Mahogany Secretaires, Dressing Tables and Washstands, Stained Wardrobes and Pier Presses, &c., &c.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK. ON VIEW TO-DAY. TEL. 2725.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF TILLAGE AND MIXED GRAZING FARMS IN COUNTIES OF WATERFORD AND KILDARE.

WE have instructions from Mr. J. B. A. ROSANQUET to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ABOUT END OF SEPTEMBER, as follows:—

MOATFIELD, ATHY, containing 264 Statute Acres. Judicial rent, £140 per annum. Practically all under LAHARDAN, PORTLAW, CO. WATERFORD, containing 262 Statute Acres, with Dwellinghouse, purchased under Ashbourne Act, 1888. Annuity, £58 4s. Let at £300 per annum. Situated facing the Suir, TIGROE, ADJOINING LAHARDAN, containing 314 Statute Acres, purchased under Ashbourne Act, 1888. Annuity, £77 10s. 0d.

KILMOGANNOCK, ADJOINING LAHARDAN, Fee-Simple, containing 200 Statute Acres. It is proposed to divide this Farm into about eight lots, and to create a Tenancy for each, at a small rent, which will be disposed of separately.

Full particulars from Auctioneers,

H. D. KEANE, Solicitor, Waterford; or
GANLY, SONS, & CO., USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN SHEEP SALES.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)
WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, in the DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET, commencing at 11.30 o'clock:
1,200 ROSCOMMON EWES.
1,200 GALWAY EWES.
1,000 CHEVIOT, WICKLOW MOUNTAIN & CROSS-BRED EWES.
350 HORNY EWES.
350 WETHERS.
850 LAMBS.
15 RAMS.
EWES will be sold correct in months and udders, with the exception of a few small lots.

N.B.—Included in the consignments for this Sale will be 400 CHOICE SUFFOLK-CROSS LAMBS, 200 CHOICE SUFFOLK-CROSS HORNY LAMBS, 300 CHOICE BLACKFACED HORNY LAMBS, from the Gultree Flock.

SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

Catalogues now ready.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen,
LIBERTY QUAY, DUBLIN.

SUFFOLK DOWNS.
20 CHOICE RAM LAMBS FOR SALE Privately. Particulars from
GANLY, SONS & CO.
BODENSTOWN, SALLINS.

AUCTION OF OATS CROP ON FOOT.
WE are instructed by Colonel Desmond Hartley to OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
On the LANDS AT BODENSTOWN,
On THURSDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst.,
Commencing at 1.30 o'clock sharp,
About 18 Irish Acres of Standing Limit OATS, estimated to yield about 700 barrels.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION

EVERY THURSDAY. Entries Invited.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

ANNUAL SHEEP SALES,

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET,
THIS DAY (TUESDAY),
At 12 o'clock.
1,200 ROSCOMMON & GALWAY EWES.
390 CHEVIOT EWES.
200 CROSS-BRED EWES.
450 HORNY & KERRY EWES.
200 STORE WETHERS.
350 STORE LAMBS.
15 SUFFOLK & SHROP RAMS.
Consigned by some of the best Breeders in Counties Roscommon, Galway, and Wicklow.

JOHN P. CUFFE,
Auctioneer and Live Stock Salesman,
73 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
Phone—4140. Tels.—"Bullocks, Dublin."

IRISH RAM BREEDING ASSOCIATION.
SHOW AND SALE
At 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
On THURSDAY, 23rd AUGUST,
304
PEDIGREE RAMS, RAM LAMBS & EWES
of the following breeds:—Oxford, Shrop, Lincoln, Border-Leicester, Roscommon, Suffolk, South Down, from leading Irish Flocks.
JUDGING AT 9.30. SALE AT 11 A.M.
Catalogues on application.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

5,000 BREEDING EWES, STORE SHEEP, and LAMBS.

SPECIAL SALE ON
FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST,
IN
CATTLE MARKET, DUBLIN.
Entries include:
2,400 ROSCOMMON and GALWAY EWES.
400 CHEVIOT EWES.
400 CROSS-BRED EWES.
500 STORE LAMBS.
250 SUFFOLK EWES and LAMBS.
200 GREY-FACED and HALF-BRED EWES.
100 STORE WETHERS.
5 OXFORD and SHROP RAMS.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12, WITH SUFFOLKS.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION

EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES SOLICITED.
5 Good Farm Carts will be offered previous to Cattle Sale.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

DIRECTLY IMPORTED
SHROP RAMS.
A small number of Pedigree Shrop Rams from the well-known flock of C. T. Fuller, Lower Eaton, Ledbo Bishop, Hereford, will be shown on our Stand in Cattle Market on THURSDAY NEXT. These rams have done sheep here great satisfaction to buyers in previous years.
LEONARD, SON & CO.,
17 LR. DOMINICK ST., DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION

EVERY THURSDAY. Entries Invited.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
40, 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

EWE SALE,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.
Early entries will oblige.
R. & J. WILKINSON.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS

BY
PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

NEXT THURSDAY, 23rd AUGUST
SALE OF FARM with Residence and Out-offices, Drumsleed, Derrylahan, Virginia-Fo Lawless, Esq.—70 Acres, Statute, held for ever, free of rent, with about 30 Acres Growing Crops.—J. L. SCALLAN and CO., Solicitors, 25 Lower Abbey street.
SALE OF RESIDENCE, with Out-offices, Cottage, Garden and Paddock, Lyra, Dalgany, County Wicklow. Lease 999 years from 1848. Now demnified from all rent.—J. W. DAVIS, Auctioneer, 10 Fleet street.
SALE OF FARMS, in one Lot, for Mrs. C. Moore—Ballaligan, Ballyboughal, 106 Acres, Statute, with Cottage Residence, purchased under the Ashbourne Act. Annuity Third Decade, £57 10s. Also Farm, Clondeelan, adjacent, 8a. 1r. 35p., Statute, with free mountain grazing for 100 sheep. County Dublin rent £2 8s. C. O. SHAW, Solicitor, 4 Dame street.
SALE THIS DAY.
ST. WOLSTAN'S, Celbridge—For the Owner—Auction of 60 Cows, Heifers, Bull, and Sow, at 12 o'clock.
NEXT SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST.
GREENCROFT, CORNELSCOURT, CARRICKMINES—Sale of 30 Mores and Two Acres White Victor Oats. Sale 12 o'clock.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON,
Auctioneers, Valuers, etc.,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, at 2 p.m. at Woodville, Cloughran, Co. Dublin, for J. Loughrey, Esq., important Sale of 11 Cows, in full milk; 2 Heifers in calf; 2 Bulls, 1 Boar, 1 useful Mare, Farming Implements, Machinery, Furniture, Kitchen Carriage, Harness, &c.
Spring Van, Goat's Bicycle, etc., etc.
FRIDAY NEXT, AUG. 24, at 2 p.m. sharp, at Ringlestown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath, Sale of 8 Acres luxuriant Crop Leader Oats, for James Healy, Esq.
SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 25, at 3 p.m., for Robert Corner, Esq., Sale of Valuable Plot of Land, 3 valuable Plots of Land, containing 1a. 3r. 37p., and 1a. 3r. 39p. respectively, Rathfarnham—£1 15s., £1 15s., and £6 6s. per annum, seasons of 2 valuable Plots, 35 Acres and 2 Acres, Corduff, near Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, for Mrs. Caulfield, Esq. 6 Cavendish row.
SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, situate at Stillorgan Park, Stillorgan, for Stirling Smith, Esq. Sale of valuable Plot of Land, situate at Main Street, Rush, and containing 4a. 0r. 19p. Rent, £7 10 per annum. Stirling Smith, Esq., CRONHELIM, Esq., 46 Dawson street, Dublin.
MONDAY NEXT, 27th AUGUST, for Mrs. Gray, at Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin, Sale of 30 Acres Large Cocks Prime Meadow Hay and Letting of 26 Acres Grazing Lands to 1st December, 1917.
BY PRIVATE TREATY—Letting of 17 Acres rich Aftergrass at Lusk (near Station), for Winter; to 31st December; well watered and fenced.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.,
Auctioneers and Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, and Estate Agents,
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN. 'Phone 3.

CARDEN CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 5.)

STRAWBERRIES—Plant now, strong one year old bedded plants, Royal Sovereign, Paxton, Leader, and other leading varieties, 5/- 100, post free 6/- Selected Runners, 2/6 100, post free 3/-, with illustrated cultural directions.—Ramsey Strawberry Specialist, Ballaghmoon, Sallins.
SALE, Melons and Grapes.—Dorsden, Booterstown. B
STRAWBERRY Plants, year old, transplanted, splendid stock, Best Exhibition Leader, Jubilee, 4/6 100; Runners transplanted 2/6 100, postage extra.—Hammond, Nurseries, Shillelagh.
TRACTION ENGINES—Secondhand and Exchange, for all the leading makers in stock for immediate delivery.
THRESHING MACHINES—Clayton Threshers in stock for immediate delivery.
BINDERS — Massey-Harris 6ft. Binders in stock at
THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.
VEGETABLE Plants from superior strains of Seed, delicious Early White Cabbage, Elliott's Early and Late York, Curled Borecole, Savoy, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, 1/ 100, 1,000, packed and carriage paid 10/6; Broccoli, best varieties, for winter and spring cutting, Autumn Sprouts, 2/-; Cauliflower, 2/-; Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, 1/6; Leeks, 1/6; all per 100, post free. Set 1,000 extra.—Ramsey, Nurseries, Ballsbridge.
YOUNG Parsley, 4d.; Thyme, Mint, 6d.; Horse Radish, 1/- dozen; cuttings all kinds cheap.—Lodge, Gorey.

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.

21/3 OWT., Special Screenings; Bran, 18/3; Barley Meal, 24/3; Indian Meal or Cracked Corn, 24/3; Oat Sussex, 20/3; Oat Flakes, 22/3; Chicken Mixture, 28/3; Chicken Meal, 25/3; Kiln-dried Wheat 26/3; carriage paid, cash with order. All 2/- less if 4 cwts. taken in all.—ABRAHAM NEILL, Ltd., Castalia Mills, Belfast.
A1 POULTRY Foods of all kinds, including Poultry Mustard, at Glen Mill Stores, Exchequer st., Dublin.
A1 ABUNDANCE of Eggs after using Albumen Meal, 7/6 cwt.; Chicken Meal, 9/6 cwt.; Poultry Spice, 21/- cwt., carriage paid.—Rensloch Mills, 3 Fields's terrace, Rathmines.
BOOKS, orders, early Rhode Cockerels (Wallen's famous), 5/6 to 10/6.—Hon. Mrs. Barrowes, Crossmore.
BLACK Leghorns, R.I. Reds, and Golden Campines, 1916 Pullets, all utility strains, for Sale. Apply Mullingar Baildogans, Sallins. C
CANARIES, Borders, Lavis, Love Birds, Performing Mice, Cores, Birdlime, Seeds, Books on Birds, Receipts, etc.—Tyler Ormond quay. C 12 13
CROCKERY, for Sale, March hatched, White Wyandotte Hens, Strong's winning competition strain; White Leghorns, Cain strain, 5/-.—Dalkeith, Convent Moore, Kildare.
CANARIES—Well bred Yorkshire Cock and Hen, prize 12/6.—Atkinson, Scarborough, Nenagh.
CANARIES—Long Yorkshire Colour, also Finch and Other; cheap.—27 Hamilton st. Dublin.
CORN unnecessary—The Ideal Poultry Food, wonderful for producing eggs; 112lbs. 1135, carriage free Dublin; cash with order.—J. McKee, Long House, Leixlip.
CHOICE Hot Butterine Spreads, delivered, also Fresh Butter, weekly supply.—McCoy, Closes.

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 23RD,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, No. 39 WESTMORELAND ST., AT 1.30 O'CLOCK.

30 CADOGAN ROAD, FAIRVIEW.
NICE, COMPACT, CONVENIENTLY-SITUATED HOUSE.—3 sitting, 3 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); yard, w.c. Subject to £3 10s. per annum. Lease 200 years. POSSESSION GIVEN TO PURCHASER.

8 SUSANVILLE ROAD, DRUMCONDRA.
COMPACT HOUSE.—2 sitting and 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c.; yard. Subject to £3 10s. 0d. Lease 400 years. POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

15 TRAFALGAR TERRACE, MONKSTOWN.
Let at £50 per annum, landlord paying taxes, and stable at £7 15s. 0d. per annum. Held for 850 years, subject to £7 10s. 0d. per annum.
Messrs. MOLLOY, FAYLE, and CO., Solicitors, 18 Eustace street, Dublin; or the AUCTIONEERS.

SAME TIME AND PLACE. FOR ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
LUCAN.
BUSINESS PREMISES AND COTTAGES
THE PROPERTY FOR SALE CONSISTS OF BUSINESS PREMISES, IN THE MAIN STREET, at present in the occupation of Mrs. HUGHES; House adjoining let to JAMES FREYERS at 10s. weekly; and seven Cottages, let at rents amounting to 18s. 9d. per week. THE FIELD of 5 Acres or thereabouts adjoining is let on the 11 months system to JOHN GREEN at £10.
—Held for a term of 60 years from 1887, subject to £50 per annum. POSSESSION of the Premises occupied by Mrs Hughes will be given to purchaser. Further particulars and Conditions of Sale from
FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street; or the AUCTIONEERS.

7 GLENART AVENUE, BLACKROCK.
NICELY-SITUATED HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Contains 2 sitting and 4 bedrooms, kitchen, no basement, servant's room, bath (h. and c.); garden. Held for a term of about 110 years unexpired, subject to £6 per annum. Further particulars and conditions of sale from
Messrs. STEWART and ORR, Solicitors, Great Brunswick street; or

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE THIS DAY.
BRIDGE LODGE, CELBRIDGE, CO. KILDARE.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE.
Upright Grand Pianoforte, by the Brooklyn Piano Co.; Axminster Carpets, Silk Tapestry Curtains, Table Glass and China, Linen; D.B.B.L. Gun, 2 Bicycles Upright Mangle, &c.
OUTDOOR EFFECTS.
15-20 Humphreis Motor, 1914; in perfect running order, Brown Pony, 12 hands; Rail Cart, with rubber tyres, 2 Sets Harness, Coupe Brougham, Spring Cart, Oakbin, Barrows, 2 Lawn Mowers, Garden Seats, and Chairs, etc.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, on THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 21st August, inst., commencing at 11 o'clock. Purchasers to pay usual auction fees.
Admission to Sale, by Card only, Price 1s. each.
BENNETT & SON, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

POULTRY ETC.. CONTINUED.

EXCELLENT Large Roasting Fowls and Ducklings, 5/6 pair; beautiful Fat Geese, 5/6 each; fit for table; post free, cash.—Miss Dirtheon, Poultry Farm, Rosscarbery.
FIVE Laying Hens, 3/6 each; nine Pullets, 2/9; ten Cockerels, 2/9 each; two Geese, £1 each; 48 yards Netting, 10½.—28 Marguerite road, Glasnevin.
FEBRUARY Rhode Island Red Pullets 5/, Cockrels strain direct. Apply by letter, H. B. F., 2 Rutland square, Dublin.
HEAVY Oat Hens, finished laying, Wanted; 54/- dozen given.—Oliver's, 6 Sussex terrace. B
LEGHORN Hens, noted layers; also Pullets, white and brown, pure bred.—7 Moyne road, Rathmines.
MILK—Offers invited for Milk Contract; 20 gallons best milk daily, September to April.—Steward, Kilmacurragh, Wicklow.
SALE, four Indian Runner Ducks, one Drake, March, splendid layers, 4/- each. Address "Z 2002, Poultry," this office.
THREE White Lechorn Cockerels, hatched May, 9/—Cheevers, Kells.
WANTED, Offers for House or Scratching Shed. Particulars and price to M., "Vernon," Kerrymount avenue, Glasnevin.
WANTED six Buff Orpington Pullets, March hatched. Apply Mrs. Ledlie, Dunsandle, Clarinbridge.
50 CROSSBRED Chickens, day old, 35/.—H. Smith, Lisgorra, Dundrum.
676 RATHMINES. Phone "—Mixed Grain, 25/-; cwt.; Feeding Meal, 16/6 cwt.; Pollarding Meal, 25/- cwt.; Bran, 18/6 cwt.; Sharps, 19/6 cwt.; Indian Meal and Crushed Corn, 25/- cwt.—Banelagh Mills, 3 Field's terrace.
WANTED, Stone Mantes or Black Fox Fur Set, in fine order.—Murphy, 25 serpentine avenue, Ballsbridge; established 1911.
WANTED, White pony; excellent references essential; school or orphanage. Address "Z 2087, Teacher," this office.
WANTED, Young Lady, experienced, seeks post Governess or Nursery Governess; English subjects, French accented; address, music; excellent references.—1323, Irish Times Office, Blackrock.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

ASSISTANT Mistress (Senior and Junior) Wanted at once for good schools; liberal salaries. State qualifications, enclose copies of testimonials.—Miss Griffiths, Powell and Smith, School Agents (Estd. 1833), 107 Charlotte st., Strand, London, W.C. B
A LADY Graduate, experienced, high qualifications, must be fond of children, and capable of taking charge; please state salary. Address "Z 2108, Governess," this office.
A SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Handwriting—Secretarial and Business Training preparation for appointments.—Metropolitan College, Day and Residential, 106 Lower Mount st. 'Phone 3085. Prospectus on application. B
A SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Leaf mental time, private tuition, 2/6 per week.—Murphy, 25 serpentine avenue, Ballsbridge; established 1911. 12 8
A TEACHER, English poet; excellent references as to subjects; school or orphanage. Address "Z 2087, Teacher," this office.
A YOUNG Lady, experienced, seeks post Governess or Nursery Governess; English subjects, French accented; address, music; excellent references.—1323, Irish Times Office, Blackrock. O

DOGS.

A1 DOG and Puppy Foods always in stock.—Glen Mill Stores, Exchequer st., Dublin. B
A PARTLY-TRAINED Retriever Puppy, 7 months old, dog, N.C.L., 2 years old, for Sale; also Puppies, Boys Collie, Sheep Dog, 6 months old, grandson of prize-winning Wire Fox Terriers.—Particulars, Mrs. Ames, Glenside Farm, Broadford, Claughaun, Limerick.
COCKER Spaniel Dog, "Westland Swell," fee 2 guineas.—Apply Governess Refrigerator, flat seat, reversible, Setter, becoming Pointer, Stanley Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks, Marlesthill.
FOR Sale, Aberdeen-West Highland Dog Pups, 4 months, parents regularly worked; litter, average, 2½; cheap.—Apply Hanley, Ballyhaise, Cavan.
FOX Terrier, Female, about one year old; given free to Lady of quiet birth, fluent linguist, experienced teacher; obtain private lessons on fine voice, etc.; state salary. Address "Z 2089, Governess," this office.
GOOD House Wanted for young male Wheaten Irish Terrier; town or suburbs; must have garden; state terms.—Box 1, Griffin Agency, Dame street.
GOOD Dog Broken; sell cheap.—Apply Hanley, Ballyhaise, Cavan.
GOOD Home Wanted for young male Wheaten Irish Terrier; town or suburbs; must have garden; state terms.—Box 1, Griffin Agency, Dame street.
GOOD Stud Dog, Aberdeen-West Highland Dog Pup, 4 months, parents regularly worked; litter, average, 2½; cheap.—Apply Hanley, Ballyhaise, Cavan.
LOVELY Fox Terrier for Sale, 2½ years old; splendid ratter.—D 607, this office.
WANTED, Brace of Lurcher or Gordon Setter Puppies, from good Bedroom Suite and Drawingroom Furniture; state price and where seen. B 420
WANTED, Fox Terrier, one eyed, no rubbish entertained.—Simons, Arranah.
WANTED Spaniel or Retriever Puppy, or Puppy, of good working strain; give particulars.—Apply Lawlor, Briscoe, and Co., Ltd., will Purchase your Surplus Furniture; highest prices, prompt cash; call, write, or 'phone.
LADY requires Chest of Drawers, or nice Wardrobe (mirror door preferred).—C 1469, this office. O
LUDGATE HOUSE, 30 Lower Mount street, Drawingroom, Bedroom, and Hall Furniture.—D 526, this office.
RETIRING Sale—A few handsome Gilt Mirrors cheap, 39 Clare st., Westmoreland st.
SECOND-HAND Mangle, in good order, cheap.—Apply 37 South Anne st.
SECOND-HAND Chest of Drawers, 3 large and 2 small, at 7 South Anne st.
WE Buy Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, other articles.—Mrs. Nelson, 11 Castlewood terrace, Rathmines. D
WANTED, Roll Top or Flat Top Office Desk; also Office Chair, in good order.—D 436, this office. B 18

WANTED, Bedroom Suite, Bookcase, and Chesterfield.—D 517, this office.

DRESS AND COSTUME.

A BOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, 1 Acton's quay, sires highest prices for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Left Off Clothes, Uniforms, Furs, Jewellery; country parcels promptly attended.
A—£1,000 WANTED Left Off Clothes Wanted for immediate exportation; I guarantee to pay more than as much as other dealers; I make no misleading statements. Letters or postcards receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Brodie, 21 Wellington quay.
A BOUT Clothes—Highest Prices are given for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street.
A BOUT Clothes—The Misses Carver, 66 and 42 Wexford st., give the Highest Prices for Left Off Clothes, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection; highest remittances. Call or write.
AT Mill Price—Tweeds, Serges, Linings; Tailormade Costumes, Overcoats, Gowns, Blouses, Furs; four gold medals; ABSOLUTELY unrivalled Prices guaranteed by Byrne and Co's Old Irish House, 79 Marlborough street, for Discarded Clothing, Boots, etc.; residences visited; parcels our speciality.
CLOTHES, Highest Prices; distance no objection; highest remittances for country parcels.—Mrs. Lawless, Esq.—70 Acres, Statute, held for ever, free of rent, with about 30 Acres Growing Crops.—J. L. SCALLAN and CO., Solicitors, 25 Lower Abbey street.
DRESS and Costume Designing, Cutting, Fitting, Making, Remodelling, Alterations, Renovations; moderate terms; 1st floor, 3 Dawson street.
FRIDAY NEXT, AUG. 24, at 3 p.m., at Ringlestown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath, Sale of 8 Acres luxuriant Crop Leader Oats, for James Healy, Esq.
SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 25, at 3 p.m., for Robert Corner, Esq., Sale of Valuable Plot of Land, containing 1a. 3r. 37p. and 1a. 3r. 39p. respectively, Rathfarnham—£1 15s., £1 15s., and £6 6s. per annum, seasons of 2 valuable Plots, 35 Acres and 2 Acres, Corduff, near Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, for Mrs. Caulfield, Esq., 6 Cavendish row.
SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, situate at Stillorgan Park, Stillorgan, for Stirling Smith, Esq. Sale of valuable Plot of Land, situate at Main Street, Rush, and containing 4a. 0r. 19p. Rent, £7 10 per annum. Stirling Smith, Esq., CRONHELIM, Esq., 46 Dawson street, Dublin.
MONDAY NEXT, 27th AUGUST, for Mrs. Gray, at Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin, Sale of 30 Acres Large Cocks Prime Meadow Hay and Letting of 26 Acres Grazing Lands to 1st December, 1917.
BY PRIVATE TREATY—Letting of 17 Acres rich Aftergrass at Lusk (near Station), for Winter; to 31st December; well watered and fenced.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

COTTAGE Piano Wanted; reasonable for cash.—D 521, this office.
FOR Sale, Upright Grand Piano, in perfect condition, practically unused; original cost £120; will sell for half, or next best cash offer. Address "Z 1800, Piano," this office.
REQUIRED immediately, Cottage Piano, Drawingroom Suite; and Overmantel.—D 533, this office.
WANTED, good Secondhand Piano, £20; also one for beginner, £10.—D 345, this office.
WANTED, Piano for next Grand, by good maker; state price.—D 442, this office. S 18

FURNITURE.

AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Bachelor's Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques promptly.
A BOUT Furniture—Highest Cash Offer made by Keogh and Co., Auctioneers, Bachelor's Walk, for Furniture, Silver Plate, Pianos.
ANY Furniture Residue, contents of Houses, Bought.—Lee and Co., Auctioneers, Bachelor's Walk.
ADVERTISER requires good Secondhand Furniture, Pianos, dressing Case, etc.; will pay any price; have no objection to buying from dealers.—C 481, this office.
A FEW Carrying Chairs, suitable for hospitals, cheap.—Apply Auctioneer, Ashenhurst, 134 Lower Baggot st.
BEST Cream or White Fancy Strip Ginghs, complete with Shaped Valance, 2/11 yard.—Lockrell Limited, 76 Dame st.
BARGAINS—A small quantity of Dinner Tables to be disposed of.—Carey and Ashenhurst, 138 Lower Baggot st.
CHILDREN'S Cots, to be cleared at a great reduction.—Carey and Ashenhurst, 138 Lower Baggot st.
CURTAINS, Furniture, Carpets, Blankets, Linens, particulars.—D 600, this office.
GENTLEMAN's Residue, good Bedroom Suite and Drawingroom Furniture; state price and where seen. B 420
LAWLOR, Briscoe, and Co., Ltd., will Purchase your Surplus Furniture; highest prices, prompt cash; call, write, or 'phone.
LADY requires Chest of Drawers, or nice Wardrobe (mirror door preferred).—C 1469, this office. O
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WANTED, Roll Top or Flat Top Office Desk; also Office Chair, in good order.—D 436, this office. B 18
WANTED, Bedroom Suite, Bookcase, and Chesterfield.—D 517, this office.

VEHICLES.

A LESBURY TRAPS.
NOTED GOLD MEDAL TUB, TONNEAU, ALL WEATHER, and HOODED CARS. SEVERAL DROPPED AP SECONDHAND. Post Free Catalogues from
ALESBURY BROS., ELDERBERRY, KING'S CO.
FOR Sale, Landau, in excellent condition, engine top; Phaeton, with hood—Miss Ball-Acton, Kilmacurragh, Wicklow.
FOUR Carts, all sizes, latest improvements—Shea, Merchants' quay. B
NEW Medium and pony cart, cheap; also Vans, Floats, etc., for Sale.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick st. Dublin. T
NICE, useful Float, in good order, cheap. Apply E. Holt, Kill-of-the-Grange, Dundrum.
RUBBER Tyres, Fitted and Renewed promptly.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick st. T
RALLI Tire—Worked, full sized Rolli to fit 15-20 hands; rubber or iron tyres; must be in A 1 condition. Apply, stating lowest price and where seen, to D 350, this office.
SHOW Trap for Sale, for one or pair, London built, all latest improvements, rubber tyres, used only few times.—Apply Stewart, 5 Eustace street, Dublin.
TWO Pony Traps, Governess Cart, Harness, Rug, Lamps, Whip, Rollers, Mowing Machine, Horse Rake, Turnip Cutter, Iron Harrows, Scuffler, Ploughs, Scarifier, Rollers, Chaff Cutter, Grinding Mill, Sharpening Stone, Iron Gates, Wire Netting, Posts, Timber, Slates, Tiles, Cement, Lime, Sand, Gravel, Coal, Coke, Anthracite, Briquettes, Firewood, Kindling, Sawdust, Bran, Pollard, Oats, Chaff, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangolds, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Cabbage Plants, Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Seeds, Manures, Sprays, Insecticides, Fungicides, Tools, Implements, Sundries, Cycles, Motors, Motor Cycles, Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Oil, Grease, Paraffin, Candles, Matches, Soap, Starch, Blue, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Ironmongery, Brushes, Mats, Rugs, Baskets, Perambulators, Toys, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Sweets, Chocolates, Biscuits, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Flour, Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Meat, Poultry, Game, Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Aerated Waters, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Stout, Cider, Perry, Mineral Waters, Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Appliances, Photographic Apparatus, Films, Plates, Paper, Cameras, Lenses, Tripods, Dark Slides, Developers, Fixers, Toning Baths, Printing Frames, Enlargers, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Fittings, Gas Mantles, Electric Lamps, Bulbs, Batteries, Wires, Switches, Plugs, Sockets, Fuses, Bells, Telephones, Telegraph Instruments, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, Plated Goods, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Rubber Stamps, Typewriters, Ribbons, Carbons, Duplicators, Calculating Machines, Cash Registers, Weighing Machines, Scales, Weights, Measures, Rules, Tapes, Compasses, Protractors, Drawing Boards, Instruments, Materials, Sewing Machines, Needles, Cotton, Thread, Wools, Knitting Yarns, Fancy Work, Lace, Embroidery, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, Elastic, Tapes, Calicoes, Linens, Flannels, Serges, Linings, Tailormade Costumes, Overcoats, Gowns, Blouses, Furs; four gold medals; ABSOLUTELY unrivalled Prices guaranteed